



NEPAD PLANNING AND COORDINATING AGENCY
A Technical body of the African Union

**REPORT ON THE PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES OF
THE NEPAD AGENCY FOR THE PERIOD:
JULY TO DECEMBER 2011**

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
January 2012

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAP	- AU-NEPAD African Action Plan: 2010-2015
ACE	- Agricultural Commodity Exchange for Africa
ACBF	- African Capacity Building Foundation
AfDB	- African Development Bank
AMCEN	- African Ministerial Conference on the Environment
AMCOW	- African Ministerial Conference on Water
AMRH	- African Medicines Regulatory Harmonization initiative
AMU	- Arab Maghreb Union
APDev	- Africa Platform for Development Effectiveness
APF	- Africa Partnership Forum
APRM	- African Peer Review Mechanism
AU	- African Union
AUC	- African Union Commission
AYSICC	- African Young Scientists Initiative on Climate Change
CAADP	- Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CAFRS	- Comprehensive African Fisheries Reform Strategy
CAMA	- Conference of African Ministers of Agriculture
CAMFA	- Conference of African Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture
CAP	- Consolidated Plan of Action for Africa's Science and Technology
CD	- Capacity Development
CDSF	- AU-NEPAD Capacity Development Strategic Framework
COMESA	- Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CTA	- Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation
DBSA	- Development Bank of Southern Africa
DE	- Development Effectiveness
DFID	- Department for International Cooperation
DIRCO	- South African Department of International Relations and Cooperation
EAC	- East African Community
EAP	- AU-NEPAD Environment Action Plan
EC	- AU Executive Council
ECOWAS	- Economic Community of West African states
HLF	- High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness
HSGOC	- NEPAD Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee
ICT	- Information and Communication Technology
IGAD	- Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IKS	- Indigenous Knowledge Systems
IPPF	- NEPAD Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility
ITU	- International Telecommunications Union
MAF	- Mutual Accountability Framework
MDGs	- Millennium Development Goals
MDTF	- Multi-Donor Trust Fund for CAADP
M&E	- Monitoring and Evaluation
MoU	- Memorandum of Understanding
MRDE	- Mutual Review of Development Effectiveness
NAFSIPs	- National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans
NEPAD	- New Partnership for Africa's Development
NBF	- NEPAD Business Foundation

NMRAs	- National Medicines Regulatory Authorities
NORAD	- Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NPCA	- NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency
NPoA	- National Programme of Action
NRC	- Natural Resource Charter (NRC)
NRG	- NPCA Natural Resource Governance Programme
OECD/DAC	- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development / Development Assistance Committee
PanAAC	- Pan African Agribusiness Consortium
PAP	- Pan African Parliament
PFM	- Public Financial Management
PIDA	- Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa
PPPs	- Public-Private Partnerships
PRC	- AU Permanent Representative Committee
RCM	- UN Regional Coordination Mechanism
RECs	- Regional Economic Communities
R4HA	- Research for Health Africa Initiative
SADC	- Southern African Development Community
SAKSS	- Strategic knowledge Support Systems
SC	- NEPAD Steering Committee
SIDA	- Swedish International Development Agency
SKM	- Strategy and Knowledge Management Directorate of NPCA
SLM	- Sustainable Land Management
SREAPs	- Sub-Regional Environment Action Plans
SSC	- South-South Cooperation
SSFA	- Small-Scale Funding Agreement
STAP	- NEPAD Infrastructure Short Term Action Plan
UNDP	- United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	- United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNEP	- United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WAHO	- West African Health Organization
WHO	- World Health Organization
WTO	- World Trade Organization
WWF	- World Wildlife Fund

Report on the Programmatic Activities of the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency for the Period: July to December 2011

Executive Summary

Introduction

1. On behalf of the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA), I am pleased to present this Report on the major programmatic activities for the period: July - December 2011 to the 26th Meeting of the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee (HSGOC) and the 18th Ordinary Session of the African Union (AU) Assembly in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia holding on 28 January and 29-30 January 2012, respectively.
2. Notably, 2011 was a milestone resulting from marking the **10th anniversary of the adoption of NEPAD** as the socio-economic development programme of the African Union. The anniversary provided the space for deeper reflection on the overall contribution of NEPAD to Africa's development over the past decade. The outcomes of the 25th Meeting of the NEPAD Orientation Committee as a special commemorative session on "*Mobilizing domestic resources for NEPAD programmatic implementation*" and the "*NEPAD Week at the 66th United Nations General Assembly*" will influence both the internal and external outlook for the future direction of the NEPAD agenda. 2011 also witnessed the second full year of smooth institutional transformation from NEPAD Secretariat to the NPCA, following the January 2010 Decision of the 14th AU Summit on the integration of NEPAD into the structures and processes of the AU.

Overview of NPCA Strategic Direction within AU context

3. Most importantly, the NEPAD Agency has scaled up efforts, in conjunction with partner institutions, in delivering on its mandate, namely, to:
 - i. Facilitate and coordinate the implementation of continental and regional priority programmes and projects;
 - ii. Mobilize resources and partners in support of programmes and projects implementation
 - iii. Monitor and evaluate the implementation of programmes and projects
 - iv. Conduct and coordinate research and knowledge management; and
 - v. Advocate on the vision, mission and core values of the AU and its NEPAD Programme.
4. From this perspective, the NEPAD Agency undertook major programmatic activities during the 6-month period reflected in this Report within the operating context of:
 - a. Continued implementation of the NPCA Strategic Direction: 2010-2013 which is based on the AU Commission's Strategic Plan: 2009-2012; and AU rules, regulations and practices in Human Resources, Finance and Administration;
 - b. Forward-looking approaches arising from the 10th anniversary of NEPAD which provided the Agency with the renewed focus on accelerating NEPAD implementation, driven by in-depth evaluation by key political and technical actors at all levels;
 - c. High level consultation by NPCA CEO with African leaders, along with robust engagement with regional institutions, development partners and non-state actors to advance results-based performance in NEPAD delivery;
 - d. Follow-up actions on the key outcomes of the 17th AU Assembly and the 25th NEPAD HSGOC Meeting of June 2011 in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea; and
 - e. Active mobilization of partners and resources to support Africa's development agenda with due recognition given the changing macro-economic environment world-wide;
 - f. NPCA technical support within AU context towards strengthening the African voice in shaping global development discourse and policy action on issues of special interest to the Continent as evident at the Busan Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness and Durban COP17/CMP7.

5. Key programmatic activities and actions undertaken by NPCA during the review period cover the institutional efforts in implementing Africa's regional and continental programmes/projects connected to Agriculture and Food Security; Regional Integration and Infrastructure; Climate Change, Natural Resources Management and Sustainable Development; Human Development; and Crosscutting Issues of Capacity Development; Gender and ICT.

Major Programmatic Accomplishments and Performance

6. Specifically, the major highlights based on the NEPAD thematic and priority areas are:

Agriculture and Food Security

- i. *To-date, 42 African countries are engaged on the CAADP agenda. A total of 30 countries have signed CAADP Compacts, while 21 have developed National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPs). Of these, 18 countries have undertaken technical reviews of their NAIPs and 15 have held Business Meetings;*
- ii. *Under the TerrAfrica Programme, NPCA developed the Agriculture Climate Change Adaptation-Mitigation Framework while Grant Agreement of the TerrAfrica Leverage Fund of US\$ 1.5 million was signed and NPCA promoted African agriculture within the G20;*
- iii. *Under the Partnership for African Fisheries (PAF) Programme, NPCA technical assistance has been extended to ECCAS to coordinate fishery reforms of its member states with a view to fully realize the potential of the fisheries sector in economic development.*
- iv. *NPCA signed an MOU with China's Ministry of Agriculture to strengthen cooperation in agriculture and fisheries between Africa and China and in October 2011, DFID, NPCA and China engaged on the Africa-Britain-China (ABC) Trilateral Cooperation project in Agriculture and Fisheries;*
- v. *Progress on CAADP Targets - 10 countries registered annual growth rate in agriculture sector of at least 6% in the second half of 2011. 8 countries had reached or surpassed the 10% budgetary allocation target, while 9 were in the 5% - 10% range;*

Regional Integration and Infrastructure

- vi. *Continued implementation of AU-NEPAD Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI) through identified technical focal points coordinated through support of the Government of South Africa as chair of the High Level HSGOC Sub-Committee on PICI;*
- vii. *NPCA technical support to newly-independent South Sudan on strategic planning, infrastructure, agriculture investments and public sector capacity under the South Sudan Development Initiative (SSDI), in conjunction with Kenya, UNECA and UNDP, with a scoping mission led by the NPCA CEO in November 2011;*

Climate Change, Natural Resources Management and Sustainable Development

- viii. *Finalized review of the Environment Action Plan given the critical emerging issues including the Green Economy;*
- ix. *To drive Africa's response to the issues of high unemployment and promotion of inclusive growth through integrated development, rural transformation and good governance, NPCA has focused on implementing the Rural Futures Programme and Natural Resource Governance Programme both of which seek to enhance the implementation of CAADP and the African Mining Vision;*
- x. *NPCA technical support for Africa's negotiators and participation in Durban COP17/CMP7 on the Continent's common position with key outcomes based on the nexus between climate change policy, research, practice and development as well as knowledge sharing*

on climate smart innovations in policies and practices, and launch of the NEPAD Gender Climate-Smart Agriculture Program;

- xi. NPCA support extended to communities in developing Disaster risk management plans to reduce vulnerability resulting from climate change and other natural disasters;*
- xii. Successful participation in the African preparatory process leading to Rio+20 Summit in 2012 resulting in the affirmation of NEPAD role as the sustainable development framework in the “African Consensus for Rio+20”.*

Human Development

- xiii. To drive African Medicines Regulatory Harmonization (AMRH) for improved public health through increased access to quality essential medicines, NPCA developed requisite planning, financing and management frameworks while the Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF-AMRH) was established in agreement with the World Bank and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation;*
- xiv. Following the official launch of Phase 2 of ASTII Initiative, participating African countries in ASTII has grown from 19 to 28, with NPCA now working to support the capacity development of AU Member States to conduct both R&D and Innovation surveys;*
- xv. NPCA and key partners convened the International Conference for Young Scientists in August 2011 which brought together young scientists from all over Africa. This enabled sharing of experiences on role of indigenous knowledge systems (IKS) and S&T in climate change adaptation and mitigation which facilitated the setup of a youth champion cadre;*

Crosscutting Issues:

Capacity Development (CD)

- xvi. Successful facilitation of Africa’s common positions by NPCA on outcomes of 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, South Korea under AU auspices with CD as core driver in Africa’s development effectiveness agenda. NPCA received key support of partners - UNDP, UNECA, AfDB, UNAIDS, ACBF, UN Women, Oxfam and Trust Africa;*
- xvii. Based on the CDSF, NPCA operationalized the Africa Platform for Development Effectiveness (APDev) as the mobilizing mechanism for the African voice in reshaping the global partnership architecture at HLF-4 Busan. This resulted in the presentation of the first ever African Consensus and Position on Development Effectiveness (DE) as well as evidence based on African case studies on DE best practices;*
- xviii. Scale up in implementing AU/UN Ten Year Capacity Building Programme (TYCBP) for NPCA through the CD Programme which engaged UN Agencies at the 12th UN Regional Coordination Mechanism in Addis Ababa convened by UNECA in November 2011;*

Gender Programme

- xix. Finalization of the assessment of applications for the Second Phase of the NEPAD-Spanish Fund for African Women Empowerment towards disbursement of €10 million to national/sub-regional bodies as well as effective take-off of the regional project - Business Incubation for African Women Empowerment (BIAWE) in COMESA and ECOWAS;*

Strategy, Policy and Knowledge Management

- xx. NPCA collaborated with AUC to develop a joint framework on harmonizing plans and programmes while a Knowledge Management Needs Audit for NPCA was conducted with support of the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) of South Africa. Similarly, a Rapid Assessment of all the systems and tools supporting KM within NPCA was concluded with UNDP support, while NPCA and UNDP, ECA, AfDB have commenced the review process of NEPAD implementation since inception;*

- xxi. *A planning, monitoring and evaluation task team was established at NPCA to develop appropriate systems, mechanisms and tools for M&E. Accordingly, the team developed a draft planning and monitoring policy*

Partnerships

- xxii. *NPCA provided technical back-stopping for the 17th Africa Partnership Forum (APF) in Addis Ababa, the Business Roundtable on Accelerating reforms to spur Infrastructure investment in Africa and follow up to the Cannes G20 Summit outcomes.*
- xxiii. *NPCA also developed a policy review brief on domestic resource mobilization for Africa's development programmes from NEPAD implementation perspective, in partnership with UNECA and engaged AU technical institutions on sharing experiences and lessons;*
- xxiv. *The draft Rules of Procedure for NEPAD Governance Structures was prepared under the guidance of the Personal Representatives of NEPAD HSGOC Leaders on the NEPAD Steering Committee and support provided by the AUC and its Office of Legal Counsel, following the convening of a Special Retreat of NEPAD Steering Committee in October 2011 hosted by Government of South Africa in Rustenburg.*
7. NPCA, during the review period signed institutional instruments of cooperation with a number of partner institutions including the MoU with UNDP in October 2011 and Technical Cooperation Agreement with the Brazilian Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA) in November 2011. Grant agreements were also concluded to support the effective functioning of the Agency.

Conclusion - Outlook for 2012 in NEPAD implementation

8. In totality, the implementation of the NEPAD Programme is being re-energized through progress and performance in the above mentioned specific areas. In this regard, the NPCA CEO has setup a Committee for Programme Review (CPR) to primarily act as an internal platform to facilitate operations planning, programming and implementation as well as enhance coordination and synergies across programmes and other operational activities. CPR will leverage collective knowledge, expertise and experience within the Agency to guide the review of operational activities including review the performance of ongoing programmes/projects.
9. The NEPAD Agency continues to strengthen its working relationship with the AU Organs, including the Commission and RECs. This has been through promoting coordination, coherence, alignment and harmonization in programme delivery within the AU family.
10. The second half of 2011 has been results-driven for the NPCA and the outlook of performance for 2012 is brighter. We are working relentlessly to strengthen partnerships and mobilize more resources for the effective implementation of the NEPAD Programme at country and regional level. In particular, NPCA will renew and actively engagement dialogue with NEPAD National Offices and Focal Points. It is equally essential that AU Member States increase resource support for NEPAD. In addition, NPCA will strongly engage national governments to fast-track multi-country project implementation in 2012.
11. Overall, the Agency is appreciative that African leaders, particularly the Chairpersons of the AU, HSGOC and AU Commission, along with AU Member States, have continued to lead and support the realization of NEPAD objectives over the past decade. NEPAD Steering Committee members and AU Commissioners have spearheaded this committed support for the NEPAD agenda, with technical competencies provided by AUC and NPCA along with the support of partner institutions. With the existing political will and commitment, as well as the firm support of African stakeholders, the next decade will witness the full implementation of NEPAD.

With highest regards,

Dr. Ibrahim Assane Mayaki

Chief Executive Officer, NEPAD Agency

January 2012

PART ONE: NPCA Programme Development, Implementation and Coordination - Thematic and Priority Areas

I. Agriculture and Food Security

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

1. CAADP is the continental framework for promoting agriculture-led development in Africa. The framework aims to address poverty and hunger, thereby contributing to sustainable economic growth of the Continent. The last half of 2011 was largely characterized by structured support to AU Member States and RECs, especially in developing and refining national agriculture investment plans. Particular thrust was placed on strengthening the M&E function, paying special attention to processes for the generation, review and use of evidence. Africa, as a whole, witnessed renewed commitment from a range of agriculture stakeholders to sustain the momentum of CAADP implementation. The commitments were reflected in updated comprehensive and costed roadmaps for targeted support at national/regional level.
2. Progress on the CAADP roundtable processes continued to be registered by AU Member States. Worthy of mention is the increasing number of countries in the SADC sub-region that are embracing and integrating CAADP in their agriculture development sector efforts. In addition to Mozambique and Seychelles signing their CAADP Compact, South Africa has held national and provincial level stakeholder consultations, and is fast tracking the processes leading to compact signing concurrently with refinement and development of investment plans and programmes respectively.
3. During the reporting period, four (4) countries¹ signed the CAADP Compacts. Burundi finalized its National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP), while technical reviews of NAIPs were conducted in two countries, and Business Meetings held in Tanzania and Malawi. Evidently, as countries and RECs engage further on roundtable processes, there is need to assure relevant and timely technical support for the design and implementation of programmes derived from the NAIPS. Equally importantly, is the urgency to support countries in mobilizing required resources for implementation. NPCA continued to broker relevant partnerships for technical and financial² support, with greater focus on mobilizing domestic resources and from non-traditional sources. NAIPs were enriched with plans for fisheries and food and nutrition, amongst others. Accordingly, the composition of CAADP country teams in a number of countries was expanded to include representation of relevant sector-areas.
4. **Progress on the CAADP Targets:** 10 countries had registered an annual growth rate in the agriculture sector of at least 6% by the end of the reporting period. 8 countries had reached or surpassed the 10% budgetary allocation target, while 9 were in the 5% - 10% range. (source: ReSAKSS ATOR, April 2011)
5. The bi-annual Business Meeting of the CAADP Partners Platform was held in November 2011 in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania. Preceded by the AUC-NPCA-RECs-ReSAKSS Joint Review and Planning Meeting, the Business Meeting called for stronger mechanisms to ensure more



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¹ Countries that recently signed their CAADP compacts are: Mozambique, Seychelles, Mauritania and Djibouti

² This is premised on the fact that resources that had been expected to be received from specific sources to support CAADP implementation were not as readily available as had been envisaged

coordinated efforts among the CAADP constituency in pursuit of realizing synergistic effects. In light of the deficits in resources for CAADP implementation at national and regional level, greater need for efficiency in agriculture spending was underscored, buttressing the need to up-scale the public expenditure programme in all countries. Furthermore, as part of capacity development efforts, the meeting acknowledged the need to promote and strengthen peer learning and support through avenues such as inter-country, inter-regional platforms and opportunities.

6. **Institutionalizing Public Expenditure Reviews among Countries** - Recruitment of the second cohort³ of AU Member States on the Agriculture Public Expenditure Programme commenced with consultations with RECs on the criteria of country selection. In addition to the nine (9) countries currently participating in the programme, an additional 12 countries will be recruited in the second cohort with implementation scheduled to commence in the first quarter of 2012.
7. In line with the continental Annual Trends and Outlook Report, the regional nodes of ReSAKSS produced regional-level reports. This formed the basis on which NPCA produced policy briefs. In 2012, ReSAKSS, in collaboration with AUC and NPCA will develop capacities of countries to develop their respective ATORs. This will be through measures such as the establishment of new country SAKSS, alongside efforts to strengthen the existing 6 country SAKSS⁴. In addition, CAADP pillar-review was recently completed and its findings will be disclosed soon.
8. Recognizing the heterogeneous nature of technical needs of AU Member States, CAADP stakeholders accorded priority to strengthening capacities of RECs to deliver the requisite support to their respective member countries. Initial efforts to foster capacity development included structured peer support among the RECs, and mentorship of some RECs that are relatively lagging behind on the CAADP processes. Subsequently, NPCA will focus on more structured peer-support and other capacity building implementation processes for RECs.
9. Alongside the development of integrated and comprehensive plans underpinned by evidence-based planning, there is an emerging trend of increased local financing of national agriculture investment plans. Implementation of the plans in many countries has continued to benefit from inclusiveness and collective responsibility among stakeholders, and increasingly reflecting transparency and mutual accountability.

TerrAfrica Programme

10. The TerrAfrica Programme continues to strengthen coordination efforts that are geared at up-scaling the financing and mainstreaming country driven Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices. Currently, the programme focused on strengthening regional coalitions around SLM, and promoted regional knowledge management and mutual learning.
11. TerrAfrica partnership was strengthened as more partners aligned their resources in support of country CSIFs, for example in Togo and Ghana. Furthermore, the TerrAfrica Platform continued to grow; Burundi joined the platform while other countries – including Sierra Leone, Cape Verde, Liberia, Guinea and Guinea Bissau expressed interest to participate in the platform. The grant agreement of the TerrAfrica Leverage Fund of USD 1.5 million was signed at the 9th TerrAfrica Executive Committee Meeting. This grant will support the functioning of the secretariat for the next two years. The second steering committee meeting of the NEPAD-RECs institutional support project was held in December 2011. The implementation strategy of the project has been discussed and agreed upon. COMESA signed the letter of agreement of the project. The project is supporting TerrAfrica SLM activities to scale-up SLM at regional level. Take-off within the RECs has been slower than was planned, with ECOWAS as the only REC that has launched the project at regional level.

³ The countries include: Liberia, Senegal, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, Togo, Burkina Faso and Tanzania.

⁴ The existing country SAKSS are in Rwanda, Ghana, Uganda, Mozambique, DRC and Nigeria

12. At continental and regional level, AU-NEPAD Agriculture Climate Change Adaptation-Mitigation Framework has been developed and endorsed. The framework will strengthen the integration of climate change into regional frameworks. The translation of the framework in programme in support to the RECs will be effective in 2012.
13. Concerted efforts are being made to better connect SLM with relevant broad-based policies and strategies, the co-benefits to climate change adaptation and sustainable agricultural development and implementation. At national level, countries are also incorporating this into their national activities. For example, in Ethiopia the agricultural soil carbon and Humbo Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Project experience have been incorporated into decision making and scaled up through SLM. Mali has developed an initiative to integrate climate aspects into communal development programs.
14. At country level, the latter part of 2011 was marked by the development of Integrated Financing Strategies (IFS) in many countries. The strategies, purposed at supporting effective implementation of National Action Programmes, begun yielding positive results; increasingly, countries are securing additional resources within the ambit of IFS. Niger, for example saw a rise in programme funding from 25% in 2010 to 46% in 2011; more than USD 222 million was mobilized in 2011 by Ethiopia, while Togo received over USD 300 million.
15. African countries are being supported to embark on designing and implementing agriculture climate smart adaptation programmes. Niger and Togo, for example have finalized their CSIF, while others – including Ethiopia, Ghana, Lesotho and Togo have harmonized their development initiatives to agreed SLM policy and strategic guidelines.
16. Knowledge products on SLM have been generated at country level and disseminated through national channels and TerrAfrica knowledge Base. These include amongst others: publication on SLM technologies and approaches; and Strategy on intensifying biological land management measures developed and disseminated in Ethiopia; in Ghana, guidelines for proven SLM technologies for land-users and extension service providers are being developed, while good SLM practices policy documentation was developed by Burkina Faso; and a national information portal on climate, water and soil for better climate risk management is being established in Burkina Faso, Niger and Togo.
17. The UNCCD COP 9 (2009) decided provisionally to accept a set of 11 impact indicators to assist measurement at the national and global levels, of progress made under national action programmes. The TerrAfrica Programme has facilitated a series of sub-regional capacity-building workshops to strengthen monitoring of sub-regional action programmes. In 2012, affected Country Parties will report for the first time against impact indicators. With support of TerrAfrica Partners, draft key regional SLM indicators and an outline of an M&E manual have been developed. A regional knowledge management and peer learning system, covering the creation of SLM network platform, sharing of experience on M&E, CSIF formulation and resource mobilisation, is currently being managed in ECOWAS by its member states.
18. At country level, the programme has continued to provide support in enhancing SLM initiatives. Countries such as Ethiopia have strengthened their monitoring tools by adapting Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation systems; studies on the implementation of the SLM monitoring and evaluation system and the development of a communication strategy on SLM are ongoing in Niger; in Burkina Faso, design and implementation of a National Observatory for the environment and sustainable development is one of the key SLM-related undertakings, while in Uganda, studies on land degradation assessment and economics of land degradation are underway.
19. The programme placed premium, at country level, on integrating SLM initiatives into the range of agriculture sectors (water, land, food security, livestock etc) and planning frameworks. Examples that attest to the emerging outcomes include: the National Action Plans and CSIF that are

concrete results emanating from these efforts and reflecting a holistic approach; the development of the Medium Term Agriculture Sector Investment Plan (2011-2015) launched this year in Ghana), aims at implementing the broad strategies specified in the Food and Agriculture Sector Development Policy (FASDEPII) and contains integral components of up-scaling SLM activities; and the mainstreaming of SLM initiatives into sub-national planning frameworks - for example in District Development Plans in Uganda.

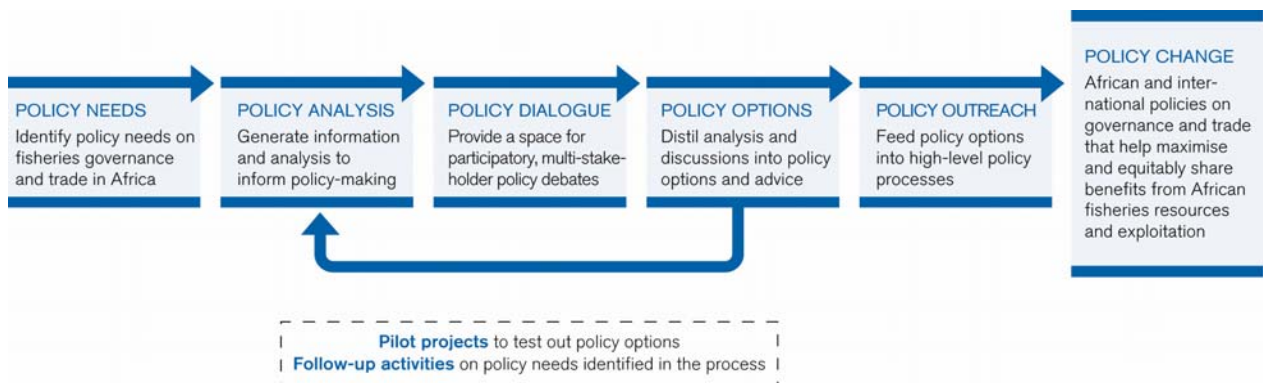
Partnership for African Fisheries (PAF) Programme

20. PAF is consolidating its technical support to AU Member States towards implementing responsive reforms in fisheries governance and trade. This is a means to enhancing the contribution of fisheries towards the CAADP target of 6% annual growth in the agricultural sector, as well as promoting the generation of wealth and economic growth. PAF contributes to the reduction of Vulnerability of fishers, fish farmers and their communities through development and implementation of community based Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and Climate Change adaption plans and strategies.
21. Since its first year of operation in 2009, PAF has operated as a Programme within the NEPAD Agency. In October 2011, PAF completed its transformation and will now be managed as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), operating a common pool of funds within the NPCA structure. Through the SPV, the NPCA and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) have established the NEPAD FAO Fish Programme (NFFP). The NFFP is a 5 year programme running from 2011-2015, with a total budget of US\$ 12.9 million. Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency has pledged approximately USD 5.5 million for the first three years of the Programme. NPCA and FAO will work together to mobilize additional funds for the Programme.
22. In September 2011, **NPCA signed an MOU with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) of the People's Republic of China** aimed at strengthening the cooperation in agriculture and fisheries between Africa and China. In October 2011 DFID, NPCA and China's MoA conducted the final formulation mission for the Africa-Britain-China (ABC) Trilateral Cooperation in Agriculture and Fisheries. The ABC aims at enhancing the adoption of Chinese technology in order to improve productivity of Africa's agriculture. The programme will focus on agriculture (cassava value chain) and aquaculture (fish farming value chain), with three (3) components namely: (i) technology demonstration centres; (ii) collaborative research; and (iii) facilitating knowledge sharing through regional and international networking and exchanges. A funding proposal, with a total budget of approximately £10 million, has been submitted to DFID, and the launch of the programme has been scheduled to take place in March 2012.
23. COREP and ECCAS established a coordinated approach towards fisheries reform in the COREP Region. ECCAS signed an MoU with the NEPAD Agency in June 2011, signifying the launch of a three-year (2011 – 2013) PAF Pilot Project to ECCAS and COREP in Supporting Fisheries Governance Reform in the Central African region. The programme, with a total budget of £600,000, aims at developing the capacity of ECCAS member states to undertake reforms in their national fisheries sector in line with the national agricultural (CAADP) and environmental development plans.
24. In response to one of the resolutions of CAMFA to integrate fisheries development into the CAADP agenda, PAF through the Governance Policy Working Group, undertook an initial economic valuation of the African fisheries resource rent based on "first sale" value, placing the capitalized value of the African fish resources at US\$4.861 per annum. This translates to approximately US\$2 billion per annum, and if calculated at a discount rate of 9%, the value would be at least US\$22 billion per year. Following the economic valuation of the Central African fisheries, the first quarter of 2012 will focus on the use of the economic values to develop bio-economic models. The models will inform the development of National Fisheries Investment

Plans and policies to enhance the role of fisheries in economic growth within the CAADP Framework. Through NPCA, PAF Aquaculture Policy Working Group (AWG) developed a Business Plan for the Afri-FishNet. The FishNet has been linked to the CAADP process and the fish experts are involved in the reviews of Country Investment Plans (CIPs). As part of its stakeholder awareness campaign and to create linkages to networks in Member States, Afri-FishNet has developed and launched its website <http://www.afri-fishnet.org>

25. **The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources of Sierra Leone (MFMR SL) signed an MoU with the NEPAD Agency in November 2011.** Through this MoU, the NEPAD Agency is providing post CAADP Compact support of US\$1.4 million to the Government of Sierra Leone in support of its fisheries reform strategy. This support is being delivered through the West African Pilot Project (WAPP) and has leveraged an investment of US\$ 53 million from the World Bank. In Ghana, an MoU to provide similar support under WAPP is nearing finalization. In October 2011, the GEF approved US\$25 million with US\$123 million from the World Bank for a ratio of 1:3 to finance fisheries investments in Mauritania, Comoros, Mozambique and Tanzania. Full implementation is scheduled to commence in January 2012.
26. Further, the Fisheries and Aquaculture Investment Working Group (FWG) has established the African Fisheries and Aquaculture Investment Partnership (AFAIP). This is an Impact Investment Fund for SMEs in African fisheries and aquaculture, aimed at enhancing the capacity of the Private Sector and CIPs to support governments' efforts to deliver on the CAADP agenda.
27. Likewise, a Think Tank on fisheries policy development is currently being institutionalized at the NEPAD Agency. The model for the Think Tank Process is presented below:

NEPAD Model for the PAF Think Tank Process



28. PAF will offer support in rolling out the West African Pilot Project to countries where requests have been received – including Guinea Conakry, Benin, Niger, Senegal and Cote d'Ivoire. The support will commence in January 2012. Also, the first Implementation Phase of NFFP will start in January 2012. Early actions will include the harmonisation of objectives with the PAF, especially support to the development and implementation of a Comprehensive African Fisheries Reform Strategy under the think Tank. Overall, the NEPAD Agency will support the Stop Illegal Fishing Policy Working Group to determine the Regional MCS / IUU needs of the COREP Region, and subsequently prepare a road map for strengthening MCS and combating IUU in the COREP Region. NPCA will also build the capacity of National Experts to deliver on the roadmap.

NPCA Agribusiness and Market Access Flagship Programme

29. The core objective of the **NPCA Agribusiness and Market Access Programme** is to contribute towards promoting food security and raising household incomes among smallholder farmers through favourable trade in agriculture commodities. The programme specifically targets to: a) enhance capacity for and integration of value chains into National Agricultural and Food Security

Investment Plans; b) Enhance participation of the private sector in the formulation and implementation of Investment Plans; and c) Enhance competitiveness of Africa's traditional commodities in national, regional and international markets.

30. Commencement of programme implementation is marked with the development of the NPCA Agribusiness and Trade Promotion Strategy due to be launched in the first quarter of 2012.

31. Partnership with the Pan-African Agribusiness Consortium (PanAAC) is being strengthened, to further enhance the participation of the private sector in CAADP implementation. As part of the efforts in unlocking private sector resources in support of Agribusiness value chain, the NPCA Agribusiness programme has held consultations with Illovo Sugar Industries and continues to explore possibilities of replicating Illovo's smallholder models in other member states; opportunities of replicating the model in Mali, as well as options for up scaling Illovo's current operations in South Africa, Zambia, Tanzania and Malawi are being studied.

32. In cooperation with AUC and through the G8/G20 French Presidency, NPCA actively engaged the G20 in promoting African agriculture. With due recognition given to the work done under CAADP⁵, three (3) key issues were highlighted within the G20: a) Integrating risk management into the agricultural investment plans⁶; b) Regional food reserves with NPCA identified as facilitator with the "target" countries and regions⁷; and c) NEPAD role in agricultural research for development following NPCA participation in the first G20 Conference held in Montpellier in September 2011 preparatory to the 2012 Global forum on agricultural research for development.

33. Further, in line with the Seoul Declaration as the roadmap for the G20 under the French Presidency, NEPAD Agency emphasized to the G20⁸ the need for production support to small holder farmers. The concept of the AU-NEPAD Fertilizer Initiative revolves around financing arrangement to subsidize fertilizer from taxation on the consumption of fertilizers in G20 countries. The African Fertilizer Financing Mechanism (AFFM) could serve as the vehicle for the implementation of the fertilizer subsidy and as well as supporting the market structuring. France recommended the transmission of the AU-NEPAD Fertilizer Initiative to the Mexican Presidency for tabling during the next annual G20 Summit.

II. Climate Change and Natural Resources Management

The Environment Programme

Climate Change, Environment and Sustainable Development

34. Environment is one of the eight components of the vision and strategic framework provided by the NEPAD framework for Africa's renewal. The Action Plan of the Environment Initiative of NEPAD (EAP) is designed to tackle the region's environmental challenges including climate change while at the same time combating poverty and promoting social and economic development. Within NPCA, programmatic actions and measures undertaken to facilitate deeper engagement of Africa in addressing the challenges of climate change have been stepped up to enhance: EAP implementation; Africa's preparation, including organizing the African Pavilion, for

⁵ "We also welcome the implementation of poverty reduction strategies and in particular the work done within the framework of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP)".

⁶ "We call on national, regional and multilateral development banks or agencies and organizations to help mainstream risk management in developing countries agricultural development policies we welcome the interest expressed by NEPAD for possible pilots at the regional or national level in the context of CAADP" (art 43)

⁷ "To support the preparation of a feasibility study and a proposal for a pilot, the WFP and other international organizations will establish by the end of June 2011 a working group with bilateral development partners and potential eligible countries in a particular region that could participate in an emergency humanitarian food reserves pilot".

⁸ The argument put forward by the G20 is that this should be considered only in the medium term, without mention of date of implementing the resolution, and therefore it could not be discussed during this presidency.

COP17/CMP7 held in Durban, South Africa from 28 November to 9 December 2011; and Africa's preparation for Rio+20 in 2012.

a) Review of the Action Plan on Environment Initiative of NEPAD

35. The key activity has been the finalization of the review of the Environment Action Plan - a critical exercise given the emerging issues such as the Green Economy. The review gives an overview and highlights the objectives and implementation of the six programme areas and the cross-cutting area at the regional level. i.e. AMU in Northern Africa, ECCAS in Central Africa, ECOWAS in West Africa, IGAD in Eastern Africa, and SADC in Southern Africa; and at national level i.e. pilot countries Libya, Cameroon, Ghana, Ethiopia, and Mozambique. The review also examines the contributions of the regional organisations towards the implementation of the Action Plan and the sub-regional action plans i.e. NPCA, AUC, RECs and specialised technical organizations. NPCA undertook a detailed review of the draft report for quality control.
36. Outcomes: This EAP review confirms and highlights the following:
- a. Clear and positive leadership of key Africa institutions' contribution to the implementation of continental policy frameworks. In the case of EAP, the Plan constitutes the basis of the work programme of AMCEN. Hence, AMCEN's work programme is an integral part of the NEPAD EAP implementation. AMCEN's work programme covered virtually all the six programme areas and the cross-cutting area while those of AUC and NEPAD Agency covered some of the programme areas;
 - b. Progress in the implementation of key flagship programmes of the EAP, for example the Green belt for the Sahara Initiative; Congo Basin Forest Programme; ClimDev and others;
 - c. The implementation of the Action Plan was undertaken in partnership with a number of institutions, organizations and civil society organizations;
 - d. The need for robust monitoring mechanism to document and report on implementation and collaboration with some development partners;
 - e. Implementation of EAP flagship programmes is being done by different organizations hence the need for robust monitoring mechanism to capture, record and report on implementation; and
 - f. The Action Plan for the environment initiative of NEPAD or the NEPAD Environmental Action Plan is complex in nature with its six programme areas and a cross-cutting section. Its implementation has therefore been rather complicated and not readily understood.
37. Outlook for 2012: NPCA will be focusing on the following key programmatic activities in 2012 relating to Climate Change, Environment and Sustainable Development, namely - Validation of the Review Report on EAP; Launch the Environment Partnership Platform; Establishment and enhanced coordination with organizations implementing EAP flagship programmes/projects and Enhanced technical support to AMCEN for improve coordination of its work programme.

b) Climate Change

38. The 12th Session of AMCEN made a significant shift in paradigm by deciding to focus mainly on climate change, one of the six thematic areas of the NEPAD Environment Action Plan, for the biennium July 2008 to June 2010. This AMCEN's decision on climate change was in two parts: i) Africa's preparations for developing a common negotiating position on a comprehensive international climate change regime beyond 2012; and ii) Comprehensive framework of African climate change programmes. NPCA activities on climate change have therefore been guided by this decision.

39. The 17th Conference of the Parties (COP17) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 7th Session of the Meeting of the Parties (CMP7) to the Kyoto Protocol (KP) took place in Durban, South Africa, between 28 November and 9 December 2011. The COP17-CMP7 constituted a very important milestone for climate change dialogue especially with increasing attention to climate change and climate variability as critical components in socio-economic development strategies.
40. **Africa's preparation, including on organization of the African Pavilion:** NPCA provided support to African negotiators by facilitating the consultation process for updating the Common African position for COP17. NPCA also provided technical inputs to the high-level ministerial meeting under the auspices of AMCEN held in Bamako to finalize the African Common Position and other documents as part of the preparations for COP17. NPCA participated as a member of the advisory Committee established by the AUC to provide guidance on the preparation and implementation of the Africa Pavilion project. Representatives of the AUC, AfDB, RSA, UNECA / ACPC, NPCA, AMCEN, UNEP, UNWFP, RECs, World Bank and the UNISDR formed the Advisory Committee. In addition, NPCA was particularly active in the technical sub-committee established to spearhead the formulation and refinement of content, and structure of the side events, Round Tables and African Day activities of the Pavilion.
41. Specifically on the **African Pavilion in COP17 Durban:** NPCA in collaboration with the AUC, South Africa's Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) and various partner institutions organized several side events. These included: Agriculture and Climate Change (CAADP), Impact of Climate Change on Marine and Coastal Environment (PAF), Sustainable land Management and Climate Change (TerrAfrica), Gender and Climate Change, Policies and institutional responses to sustainable environmental management (EAP) and Communications. High level consultations were held by the NEPAD CEO with various partners including: CTA, World Bank, COMESA, Norwegian Delegation to COP 17; Nigerien Delegation to COP 17. Overall, NPCA successfully mobilised funding from (PAF, CTA, FAO-SIDA and World Bank) to support AU Member States and other stakeholders' participation in NEPAD related side events.
42. Outcomes: The NEPAD side events provided platforms for discussing the nexus between climate change policy, research, practice and development. Other key outcomes include:
- a. The sharing of knowledge through show casing of field experiences and lessons on climate smart innovations in policies and practices;
 - b. Opportunity provided for African decision makers, civil society and private sector to advocate for the key messages emanating from the Durban climate change talks, with a specific focus on opportunities for a meaningful outcome at COP17;
 - c. Consolidated networking amongst various stakeholders and community of practice and building partnerships for concrete actions on the ground;
 - d. Raised the profile of NPCA as a key African institution with concrete actions supporting African countries in efforts to address climate change and development issues
 - e. NPCA activities in Durban demonstrated African ownership and leadership of the African agenda on climate and development; and
 - f. Launch of the NEPAD Gender Climate-Smart Agriculture and CAADP Support Program.
43. Outlook for 2012: NPCA will continue to support the African process to ensure that the Continent will speak with one voice and Africa's voice will be heard in the Climate Change negotiations, in the post Durban period. Further, the Agency will continue to support the major flagship programmes on adaptation and mitigation to climate change including:
- NEPAD Gender Climate-Smart Agriculture and CAADP Support Programme; NEPAD Climate-Smart Agriculture Programme; Protection of the biodiversity of the Congo Basin; Operationalizing the Green Wall across the Sahel; Ensuring the revival of the Lake Chad

that could fast disappear in not such a long future; Organize a Donor Round Table for resource mobilization for support climate smart agriculture programmes.

c) Sustainable Development - Rio+20

44. Rio+20 comes at the time when many things are significantly different compared to the time of the original 1992 Rio Conference. It is also evident that the world knows more and better on sustainable development issues than two decades ago. In Africa's case, the advent of the NEPAD is an important development. NEPAD reflects Africa's resolve not just for sustainable development, but also a clear and firm commitment to socio-economic growth and development which is socially-acceptable and in harmony with natural systems. NEPAD brings out Africa's commitment to lead the development of its people and act the responsibility to use its resources in manner and form which underline sustainable and socially-acceptable development.
45. Accordingly, the NPCA participated as a member of the technical task team established and coordinated by UNECA to prepare the Africa Report on Institutional and Strategic Frameworks for Sustainable Development for Rio+20. In addition, NPCA participated in the Expert and Ministerial segments of the Africa Regional Preparatory Conference for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in Addis Ababa in October 2011 that developed and adopted the African Consensus Statement.
46. Outcomes: The Common Position for Rio+20 expressed in the "African Consensus Statement for Rio+20" recognizes the NEPAD Framework as the Sustainable development framework and the NPCA as the organization with responsibility for coordinating its implementation.

As the outlook for 2012, Africa should adopt similar strategy used in the UNFCCC negotiations and speak with a single unified voice. Consequently, we should distil key political messages from the African Consensus Statement for the emphasis at Rio+20, including the strengthening of NPCA capacity to coordinate the implementation of the Outcomes from Rio+20; and advance active engagement and presence of NPCA in preparatory activities leading to and during Rio+20.

NPCA Natural Resource Governance Programme

47. Africa is endowed with several extractive natural resources – petroleum, gas and solid minerals. These resources constitute formidable sources of economic, political and social empowerment to the various national governments and should also benefit the constituent communities from which these resources are extracted. The competition by national and international enterprises for access, control and maximum benefits from these extractive natural resources is intensifying, with concomitant wealth creation which should be equitably distributed through to the grassroots. This is especially so since the land from where the resources are extracted remain so degraded that the communities are not longer able to live-off them anymore.
48. From this basis, the NEPAD Agency's goal is to see that the same tenacity with which these resources are extracted and translated into economic empowerment of the extracting companies and revenues for governments becomes a direct reflection in the socio-economic well-being of the countries and communities that are custodians of these resources. The question of how African communities may ultimately reap maximum benefits from these extractive resources lies at the heart of NPCA Natural Resource Governance (NRG) programme.
49. The Natural Resource Governance Programme was adopted as flagship NEPAD programme by the NEPAD HSGOC in January 2011. Under the overall framework of the **African Mining Vision**, this new programme developed by NPCA in partnership with the Natural Resources Charter Institute seeks to ensure that extractive natural resources revenue and the benefits generated therein substantially reach the poor in impactful ways. Indeed, the NPCA NRG Program provides a distinct opportunity to support implementation the AU African Mining Vision (AMV) – identifying

a menu of policy options and priority areas for actions aimed at institutionalizing good governance in the extractive industry.

50. The NRG is based on a socio-economic assumption that the livelihoods of the poor would be enhanced through good governance of Africa's natural resources. Such governance must encompass property rights regimes that are predictable, secure and fair; effective institutions which could govern common pool resources; and ensure that the benefits of natural resources are equitably shared and effectively managed for the general interest of promoting inclusive growth. For this to happen, a strong national level policy direction that proactively supports the local enforcement of such policies must exist. The Programme will therefore, focus on developing policy options to assist in decision-taking from the knowledge of the natural resource base to exploration, exploitation and management and use of revenue generated in the process.
51. NRG Scope: The NRG project focuses on implementation of the Natural Resources Charter in AU member states as well as seeking to embed the Charter in key regional and continental bodies such as the RECs and African Peer Review Mechanism. Milestones reached so far regarding NRG include:
 - Programme Strategy and Project Produced: NPCA in partnership with Natural Resources Charter Institute produced a working strategy articulated in a Program document aimed at addressing some of the identified challenges. A three-year project has been prepared with the goal of providing benchmarking framework needed to identify and tackle key decisions and support government action plan to move forward on priority issues.
52. The outlook for 2012 on NRG: The first phase of this three-year project will involve four initial adopting African countries and will be launched by March, 2012. The initial activities will seek to convene national multi-stakeholder dialogues around governance of extractive resources, support for a needs assessment, and coordinate technical support to assist countries in meeting specific priorities across the extractive governance decision chain. It is important to note that Natural Resources Charter provides a framework and methodology for countries to 'self-assess', to identify areas of national priority, and to take actions to strengthen governance. Further, NPCA and NRG partners will engage African governments to use benchmarks to identify priority areas along the extractives decision chain; and provide technical assistance and capacity building support to help governments address priority issues.
53. In all, on mobilizing partnership support for the NRG programme, a number of lead partners active in supporting extractive sector governance have been identified. These include African Development Bank, African Economic Consortium, African Center for Economic Transformation, Australia Aid (AusAid), DFID, Revenue Watch Institute, Norway's Oil for Development Program, UNDP, UNECA and the World Bank. These partners form part of the team constituting the needs assessment benchmarking methodology and they will also be involved in capacity strengthening alongside national agents. Resources for NRG: In order to increase buy-in, the NRG Program is currently being marketed to African stakeholders including governments, civil society actors and the extractive industry. In particular, the programme was presented at the 2nd Conference of African Mining Ministers, 12-16 December 2011 in Addis Ababa; and additional advocacy of the Programme is currently ongoing to partners that have shown interest in the NRG.

The Rural Futures Programme (RFP)

Programme Support for NEPAD Rural Futures Initiative

54. NEPAD has gained from its ten years of experience on Africa's economic development in general and specifically on how poverty and hunger can be reduced through concerted and combined regional and continental efforts for addressing agriculture, rural development and food security in

a coherent manner. To this end, the Rural Futures Program emanated from the Decision of the African Heads of State taken during the 17th African Union Assembly of January 2011 for an integrated development initiative to promote rural transformation as a pathway to improve rural employment and livelihood opportunities, facilitate national economic development and sustainability, and ensure exchange of information on best practices on rural development from local to global scale.

55. The Rural Futures Program is specifically designed to ensure the full participation of the rural poor in the development process. The Program offers an opportunity to focus on the practicality of an integrated approach to development in order to identify targets for value addition on existing programs, identify linkages with other social and economic development programs and develop non-farm activities for critical areas such as rural employment creation. The RFP aims to address the challenges of rural transformation and employment creation on the African continent. The Program is broadly organized around four (4) major pillars of action namely: i) Strengthening the institutional and policy architecture to advance rural transformation; ii) Investing in structural change by launching flagship initiatives and encouraging broad scale multiplication of best practices; iii) Mobilizing actions, innovations and investments to support rural transformation; and iv) Building broad-based partnerships.
56. RFP is intended to complement the current momentum associated with agriculture and food security, by adding creating the space and opportunity for addressing policy and regulatory gaps; establishing platforms for engaging stakeholders at all levels, and mobilizing resources. It is specifically intended to reestablish the role of planning and programming in Development considering the ever-growing and diverse set of projects and programs promoted to national governments, development agencies and organizations. The expected project output will focus on the launching a visioning exercise for rural futures; consultations with and raising awareness of key stakeholders; and constructing conceptual and implementation frameworks.
57. Major achievements recorded to date include: NPCA consultations with a broad range of continental stakeholders, institutions, thought leaders and development partners and institutions, on their understanding and visions for rural Africa and the realignment of programmes and projects with a continental vision of rural transformation. In this respect a series of strategic consultations and briefings were organized with the following outcomes: i) A Broad participatory and consultative approach in defining the issues of rural transformation and development; ii) Partnerships established with a broad range of stakeholders and partners at all levels including non state actors and the private sector; iii) Strong Links established to strategic macro-economic decision-makers at national and international level; iv) Awareness raised on issues of rural transformation in the context of Africa's socio-economic development through a series of Strategic Development Briefings initiated under the Initiative; v) Rural transformation back in the discourse of development partners and UN Agencies; vi) Wider recognition and acceptance by all stakeholders of the critical role of the State in providing leadership for economic transformation; and vii) Centrality of planning and integration in the national and regional development process
58. In this regard, specific activities undertaken by NPCA included the holding of NPCA Working Session on Rural Futures with WWF and the RuralStruc of the World Bank in February 2011 aimed at firming the activities for 2011; ii) Continued dissemination on the activities of the RFP, having featured in the 3rd European Forum on Rural Development from the 29 March-1 April 2011; iii) NPCA and AUC convened the Rural Futures Strategic Briefing in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 25 to 26 May, 2011, in partnership with the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA), UNECA and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). The consultation was held as part of the African Day celebrations and the NEPAD 10th Year Anniversary to enhance the understanding of the RFP among major African stakeholders and development partners and to initiate a series of Development Briefing under the Initiative to discuss and raise awareness on issues of rural transformation Africa's socio-economic development context.

59. In June 2011 in Paris, NPCA partnered with the French Development Agency and organized a Presentation of the Rural Futures Programme and sharing of the main outcomes of the Addis Rural Futures Strategic Briefing at Global Donor Platform for Rural Development meeting. Furthermore, NPCA, jointly organized with CTA the “Brussels Policy Briefing on Major drivers for Rural Transformation in Africa” from 14-16 September 2011 in Belgium, with briefing provided to African Ambassadors in Brussels and the ACP member states on the Rural Futures Initiative with a particular focus on Job creation for rural growth. Likewise, the first Rural Futures Strategic Task Team meeting was held on 30 September to 1 October, in Magaliesberg, South Africa with the goal of consolidating the Rural Futures implementation strategy and Business Plan. The Technical Meeting in Rome on Broadening Coherence and Collaboration for Rural Development through Employment and Decent Work from 14-15 November 2011 presented an opportunity to share with the audience the contribution of the NEPAD Agency in rural development/employment through the Rural Futures Programme. In addition, NPCA and CTA jointly issued the Brussels Policy Briefing No.25 on Food Price Volatility: Implications for ACP countries as part of the consultation held on 30 November 2011, while NPCA and CTA team also consulted with RECs and Farmers Organizations on Regional Briefing Plan for 2012 as well as a meeting on Rural Futures joint activities for 2012.
60. As outlook for 2012, the NEPAD Agency will undertake the following activities as next steps in further developing and rolling out the RFP for implementation: i) Designing for change: Finalize the Program document for implementation and consolidated RFP Business Plan; ii) Resource Mobilization and Partnership Building for RFP; iii) Positioning the Rural Futures agenda; and Initiate specific actions with partners on establishing and supporting platforms for engagement with relevant stakeholders for policy development and decision making; record best practices of integrated approach to rural transformation i.e. agriculture, climate change and development; Undertake mapping studies on policies and institutions for rural transformation; Identify specific pilot projects starting with a few countries where concrete rural transformation and employment creation projects can be implemented, draw lessons from them and spread to other countries; and iv) Support and strengthen Farmers (Producers) and Women’s Associations in the value chain process.
61. However, NPCA still faces some challenges regarding RFP implementation. These include the need to assign dedicated staff to the programme, as well as the importance for NPCA and its partners to intensify efforts towards securing Funds for the implementation of the next phase of the programme.

III. Regional Integration and Infrastructure

Implementation of Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI)

62. Towards implementing the mandate on the AU-NEPAD Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative, the NEPAD Agency convened a Technical Workshop for the PICI Technical Task Team on 8-9 December 2011 in Midrand, South Africa. The key objective of the Workshop was to exchange and update technical information to feed into the comprehensive status report on the PICI projects. The Workshop also served as preparatory forum for the Ministerial Working Group meeting and the subsequent High Level NEPAD HSGOC Sub-Committee on Infrastructure meeting scheduled for January 2012, prior to the AU Summit.
63. Country Focal Points from Algeria, Nigeria, Senegal and South Africa were represented while Rwanda was represented by a senior official from its Embassy in Pretoria. Technical Task Team members from the NPCA and DIRCO (South Africa) also participated in the Workshop along with DBSA and GIZ representatives. The PICI Focal Points underscored the need for financing and

implementation strategies for the projects and took due note of the development of an implementation strategy to include PPPs. Nigeria's proposed initiative to convene an African PPP network to bring the various PPP units so as to develop and harmonize PPP frameworks to support PICI implementation, was endorsed.

64. Based on the engagement with PICI Country Focal Points, the current status of the seven (7) regional infrastructure projects is enumerated below:
65. **Missing Link of the Trans-Sahara – championed by the Government of Algeria:** A 200Km missing link from Assamaka (border with Algeria) to Arlit in Niger. The total construction cost is US\$102 million and this amount has already been committed by various lending institutions, with the Government of Niger required to provide US\$8 million. Ratification of the loan agreements is scheduled to start from July 2011 to December 2012. On 19 December 2011, the first loan Agreement will be signed between the Government of Niger and BADEA. Invitations for tender for the selection of the supervising consultant and the contractor will be concluded by the end of 2012. Construction will commence in January 2013 and the estimated completion date is December 2015.
66. **Optic Fibre from Algeria via Niger to Nigeria – championed by the Government of Algeria:** The 4,500Km terrestrial fibre optic cable from Algiers (2,700Km) via Niger (950Km) to Nigeria (850Km). A joint Declaration was signed by the 3 countries in June 2010. The EIS (Environmental Impact study) for each country is scheduled for completion in December 2011. Invitations for tender for the project construction will be issued in February 2012. With total estimated project cost of US\$80 million, the project is scheduled for completion and to be operational in 2014. Algerian Government has created a secretariat for the implementation of the project. Financing for the Algeria section is already in place, and it is also believed that the Nigerian Government has also secured financing for its component, while the Government of Niger is currently reviewing their section of the project.
67. **Dakar-Ndjamena-Djibouti Road/Rail - championed by the Government of Senegal:** A combination of the Trans-African Highway 5 (Dakar to N'djamena) and 6 (N'djamena to Djibouti) totaling 8,715Km. This Dakar-Djibouti corridor covers Senegal, Mali, Burkina-Faso, Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, Sudan, Ethiopia and Djibouti). The Corridor will i) Support the development of land transport in Africa; ii) Ensure greater mobility of people and goods; iii) Improve imports/exports of land-locked countries and intra-trade Africa and trade with the rest of the world; and iv) Provide parallel and mutually supportive road and rail within the corridor.
68. The prefeasibility study has been conducted and report finalized in December 2011. The pre-feasibility study addressed the socio-economic and environmental aspects of the two Corridors and the need to establish the viability of the road/rail modes. The pre-feasibility Corridor also helped define reliability and safety measures. The Executive Summary of the Pre-feasibility study was submitted in May 2011, the Preliminary Report was submitted in September 2011, and was followed by a Validation Workshop on 22nd to 23rd September 2011 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
69. **Nigeria/Algeria Gas Pipeline - championed by the Government of Nigeria:** A 4,400Km of natural gas pipeline from Nigeria to Algeria via Niger, and onto Spain. From Calabar in Nigeria to Niger -1037Km, Nigerian border with Niger which extends to the Nigerien border with Algeria – 841Km, Gas infrastructure pipeline route within Algeria - 2,303Km, border between Algeria and Spain – 220KM. The conceptual feasibility study was completed in 2006 and the next stage is the definition phase. In 2009, NNPC (Nigeria), SONIDEP (Niger) and SONATRACH (Algeria) agreed to proceed with a draft MOU between the three countries and the unincorporated joint venture agreement. The ratification of the Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) has been carried out by Algeria and Niger.
70. The review of the Unincorporated Joint Venture Agreement (UJVA) is on hold pending the resolution of SONATRACH (Algeria) participation in Nigeria's upstream activities. The estimated

project cost of the pipeline US\$10billion (48") & US\$13.7 billion (56") line diameters (2006). The 2006 study estimated an internal rate of return of 15.5%-25% (using the oil price bench mark of US\$70 per barrel), and an equity payback period of 4-7 years (based on the line diameter option). All terms and conditions will be agreed by the parties before the financial closure of the project. Revalidation of the project's viability is being carried out by the Corporate Planning and Strategy Unit of the Nigerian National Petroleum Company (NNPC).

71. **Kinshasa-Brazzaville Bridge Road/Rail - championed by the Government of Republic of Congo:** The construction of a fixed crossing linking Kinshasa and Brazzaville (DRC and Republic of Congo) ensuring continuity in railway and road traffic to the eastern border of DRC and beyond facilitating railway and road interconnections in Central, Eastern and Southern Africa. The feasibility studies for the road and rail sections started in May and June 2011, respectively, and due for completion in 2012. Republic of Congo is taking the lead for the Road study, while the DRC is leading the Rail study.
72. **Unblocking political bottlenecks for ICT Broadband and Fibre optic projects in the neighboring states - championed by the Government of Rwanda:** In September 2011, under the chairmanship of H.E. President Paul Kagame, Rwanda convened a broadband meeting in Kigali that brought the ICT Ministers from the East African Community, ITU, telecoms regulators as well as the leaders of ICT companies and Internet service providers in the region. The meeting resolved to fast track development of broadband infrastructure in the region and to remove barriers and bottlenecks, both policy related as well as regulatory. In this regard, follow-up consultations with regulators in the region with a view to harmonize the regulatory environment for efficient ICT infrastructure roll out have been initiated. Rwanda is also conducting a scanning exercise of ICT and fibre optic projects in the region to identify potential bottlenecks for possible intervention by the President.
73. **North/South Corridor Rail/Road - championed by the Government of South Africa:** A review of all the studies that have been conducted within the North/South Corridor has been undertaken. The purpose of this review is to clearly identify the implementation challenges of some projects, and most importantly, to prioritize the road/rail projects to be championed by South Africa.
74. PICI implementation in 2012 will commence with presenting the report and the latest updates to the Ministerial Working Group, which will convene before the 26th HSGOC meeting, for review and approval. Consequently, South Africa as Chair of the High Level HSGOC Presidential Ad Hoc Committee on PICI will furnish the African leaders on the NEPAD Orientation Committee with the update, which will include the Technical Task Team's development of implementation plans and strategies. These plans will include effective public and private participation (PPPs) for each of the PICI project. In 2012, NPCA will also consult with Egypt as champion on the Trans-boundary Water / rail and road project towards implementation.

NPCA Technical Support to the South Sudan Development Initiative (SSDI)

75. Responding to the joint request from the Government of Kenya and the newly-independent Government of South Sudan for technical support, the NEPAD Agency spearheaded a scoping mission to South Sudan. The mission aimed to identify strategies of organizing and facilitating technical assistance to the Government of South Sudan on the design, execution and resource mobilization for the national comprehensive development plan – the South Sudan Development Initiative (SSDI).
76. The mission, led by the CEO of the NEPAD Agency and included among others the Minister of State of Public Services of the Republic of Kenya, agreed on constituting a NEPAD technical working group, drawing experts from AUC, NPCA, UNECA, AfDB and UNDP. The working group will work with a multi-sectoral national task team in liaison with focal points from the 10 States of South Sudan to develop the SSDIP. The SSDIP will contain costed programmes based on a priority list of projects outlined in the South Sudan Development Programme - the medium term

overarching development framework for the country. It was further agreed that UNECA and NPCA will lead on mobilization of resources for the SSDIP, while UNDP will lead on securing and organizing capacity building support for the execution of the plan. As first follow-up steps, The NPCA team will engage the multi-sectoral national task team in South Sudan during the first quarter of 2012 to elaborate the programmes and attendant implementation modalities of the SSDIP. The NEPAD Agency Communications unit will work closely with UN ECA to profile the new member state with a view to highlighting the opportunities for investments and funding.

NPCA Bio-energy Programme

77. NPCA conducted a study on the status quo of the energy infrastructure projects, outlining the main challenges facing their development and implementation. The study, conducted under the ambit of PIDA, covered the SADC region in the first instance. Subsequently, a framework for cooperation with SADC is being developed to monitor and evaluate the implementation of PIDA high priority infrastructure programmes and to ensure timely implementation of the framework.
78. Accordingly, Bioenergy was identified as one of the NPCA priority areas for 2010-2014. Two project concepts have been developed to define NPCA biofuel programme. The first addresses Bio-energy issues at small holder farm level and the second focuses on the biofuel policy. The programme document on bioenergy in small farm holders has been finalized in collaboration with the UN University based in Japan. Efforts are also being made to raise funds for programme implementation. In developing the biofuel programme, NPCA is consulting also key stakeholders for comments on the draft programme document. The Agency is partnering a number of relevant institutions, namely; the Global Biotechnology Transfer Foundation, UN Foundation and Institute for Crop Research in the Semi Arid Tropics to develop a bio-economy programme targeting resettlement of 1,000 households in four (4) AU regions in Africa during the first phase.
79. NPCA is presently working on bringing nuclear energy stakeholders in Africa together towards developing an African Grown Programme on the use of nuclear power for electricity generation. However, the project activities in this respect are being reviewed due to the damage to Japan's nuclear reactors resulting from the tragic earthquake and tsunami of March 2011. As a mechanism for the development of innovative solutions to ease the energy shortage in Africa, a programme focusing on the development of clean energy sources that use the abundant solar energy available to Africa is being developed. Likewise, NPCA has facilitated capacity building for African energy stakeholders in critical areas of electrical and renewable energies. Arrangements have also been made with IEA of France to open their programme of capacity development in energy to African energy stakeholders.

Human Development

The African Medicines Regulatory Harmonization

80. The African Medicines Regulatory Harmonization (AMRH) programme coordinated by NPCA aims to improve public health by increasing access to safe, efficacious and good quality essential medicines for the treatment of priority diseases affecting the African population. The programme pursues its objectives by promoting the harmonization of medicines regulation among African countries through the RECs. The thrust of the programme is currently on establishing requisite planning, financing and management frameworks and structures to drive AMRH implementation. Thus, the Multi Donor Trust Fund for the AMRH Programme (MDTF-AMRH) was established following an agreement between the World Bank and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. AMRH has secured funding from the MDTF for the East Africa Community (EAC) Medicines Regulatory Harmonization (MRH) project. The EAC MRH project will be officially launched in

February 2012, in Arusha, Tanzania. Technical support was also provided by NPCA to SADC and ECOWAS/WAHO regions on the completion of MRH project proposals.

81. NPCA undertook and completed data collection exercises in some OCEAC/ECCAS countries namely; Equatorial Guinea, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Angola and Burundi. The data collected will inform the situation analysis study which is a key element in the formulation and finalization of the project proposal for the Central African region. Further, the MRH situation analysis in the ECOWAS was finalized, and publication of the situation analyses for EAC, SADC and ECCAS is ongoing. The situation analyses reports provide opportunities for developing new innovative approaches and programmatic areas in the implementation of the AMRH programme. The Agency has also developed the five-year AMRH Strategic Plan (2011-2015), with the set up of the AMRH Advisory Committee which will hold its inaugural meeting in February, 2012. The Memorandum of Understanding between the NEPAD Agency and WHO-Headquarters is being negotiated with the instrument aimed at enhancing collaboration between the two parties in the coordination of MRH projects implemented by African countries and RECs.
82. The role and engagement of the Pan African Parliament (PAP) in the conceptualization, design and implementation and facilitation in mobilizing requisite political commitment of national governments for NEPAD policy frameworks and programmes is one of the key success factors for fast-tracking implementation. Various PAP Committees were consulted by NPCA in this regard. In particular, the PAP Committee on Health, Labour and Social Affairs was engaged on the identification of PAP champions to take lead in the mobilization of political support for the AMRH. The champions have been equipped with the necessary information to support their advocacy function. Similarly, PAP Committee on Transport, Industry, Communications, Energy, Science and Technology, and the Committee on Health, Labour and Social Affairs have been provided with relevant evidence-based information including the progress report on the implementation of NPCA Science and Technology programmes.

African Science Technology and Innovation Indicators (ASTII) Initiative

83. The African Science Technology and Innovation Indicators (ASTII) Initiative is a programme within the African Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action (CPA) being coordinated by the NEPAD Agency. CPA was adopted in 2005 by the African Ministerial Council on Science and Technology (AMCOST) as a framework that articulates Africa's vision for applying science, technology and innovation in its development agenda and for Africa's full integration into the world economy and response to its socio-economic challenges.
84. The published release of the African Innovation Outlook (AIO) 2010 has generated interest from both African and global stakeholders; at least 600 print copies have been disseminated and the Outlook is also available for download online. From the published data, it is evident that the majority of countries are still below the target of 1% of Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D. A research call is being prepared to focus on making the linkages between the results published in AIO-2010 and STI policies in Africa. The call is expected to be launched in early 2012.
85. Following the official launch of Phase 2 of the ASTII Initiative in May 2011, the number of participating African countries has grown from 19 to 28.⁹ ASTII continues to work in developing the capacity of AU Member States to conduct both R&D and Innovation surveys. A workshop was held in collaboration with the Ministry for Scientific Research in Yaoundé, Cameroon from 3-6 October 2011 drawing participants from 21 countries. The workshop developed a set of standard R&D and Innovation survey questionnaires to be used by AU Member States for all sectors:

⁹ ASTII Participating Countries: Algeria, Angola, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Business, Government, Higher education and Non-Profit Organizations. Equally, NPCA has established an Advisory Committee to guide the Initiative, comprising experts from Africa and international organizations.

86. Through ASTII, the NEPAD Agency is working towards engaging the RECs, with initial consultations held with SADC and ECOWAS in this regard. NPCA also plans to collaborate closely with the Malabo-based African Observatory on Science Technology and Innovation (AOSTI) in the coordination, data collection, training, and information dissemination on STI in Africa once the Observatory is operational.
87. In line with the requirement for flagship programmes and projects contained in the CPA to be reviewed after five years, NPCA was mandated to take leadership in the review process. The CPA review and alignment process is expected to enable the African scientific community to better design multi-sectoral STI programs, as well as promote the generation of more relevant information for policy makers. Support for the review process has been garnered through engagements with key strategic partners including UNECA, UNESCO, Africa Academy of Science and Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology of Kenya, and data collection for the review has commenced.
88. The ASTII Initiative still faces some challenges, including scarcity of national experts to compile and analyze STI statistics, limited resourcing of the responsible bodies to conduct the surveys, and low levels of awareness by various stakeholders on the significance of STI information.
89. For 2012, NPCA will work towards formalizing the ASTII framework and developing guideline manuals. The Agency will also provide technical support to countries to conduct the next wave of surveys and adopting a regular schedule for surveys thereafter, and engaging other AU Member States to join the Initiative. Accordingly, NPCA will continue to raise awareness and disseminate information at national, regional and continental levels to ensure that the ASTII data is able to inform policy-making. The next edition of the African Innovation Outlook is scheduled for release in December 2012. The Agency continues to rely on the support of the NEPAD HSGOC and AMCOST for the success of the ASTII Initiative.
90. **The Eval-Health Project** is a research project aimed at developing and testing methodologies for monitoring and evaluation of health-related EC-funded interventions in developing countries. The 3 year project, funded by the European Commission (EC) under their Seventh Framework Programme (FP7) runs until December 2013. The project within NPCA has produced publications such as “Monitoring and Evaluation of Health International Research Projects” and “Best Practices and Recommendations in M&E Health Impact of Projects and Programmes in Developing Countries”. In 2012, the NPCA will lead one of the Eval-Health work packages (Work Package 4) focusing on the development of methodologies for monitoring and evaluating R&D interventions in the health sector in developing countries.

Crosscutting Issues

Capacity Development Programme – *Capacity Development Strategic Framework (CDSF)*

91. The NEPAD Agency has continued to scale up the implementation of Africa’s capacity development (CD) agenda through the AU-NEPAD Capacity Development Strategic Framework (CDSF). Major efforts centered on mobilizing national, regional and global partnerships for a more systematic integration of CD towards accelerating Development Effectiveness (DE), thereby entrenching CD as the core driver in realizing Africa’s transformation. In particular, NPCA supported the coordination and implementation of the Africa-wide CDSF as the comprehensive guiding policy and reference tool to enhance capacities for sector, programme and national

development delivery. This is given the centrality of CD in responding to the multi-faceted development challenges on the Continent.

92. In close collaboration with the AUC, a strong interface was established with the global community on Aid and Development Effectiveness, to facilitate the process of linking the CDSF for alignment with external partners' approach in CD towards concrete joint and targeted actions. Through the Africa Platform on Development Effectiveness (APDev) as the inclusive mobilizing mechanism, the African Consensus and Position on Aid Reforms, through the prism of Development Effectiveness (DE), with CD as core driver, was developed. NPCA CD Programme in conjunction with partner institutions provided the technical support and championing for the DE agenda. The Position served as a common basis for Africa's negotiations with the global community at the Fourth High Level Forum (HLF-4) on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, South Korea, from 29 November to 1 December 2011. This resulted in a historic achievement of building a new global partnership for cooperation based on better development results. Efforts continued towards enhancing the CDSF-based capacity support for the RECs and linkages with APDev.

a) African Voice in Reshaping the Global Architecture - *Road to Busan*

93. **Mobilizing African Input through multi-stakeholder engagement:** Over the last two years, in preparation for the HLF-4, the NEPAD Agency in collaboration with AUC, successfully mobilized African stakeholders and partners through APDev towards a common and inclusive position on DE. APDev served as the Continent-wide coordinating and coalition building vehicle for this process through high level mandate of 14th and 15th AU Summits of 2010. The multi-stakeholder engagement culminated in the presentation of the first ever African Consensus and Position on Development Effectiveness at the Busan HLF-4. Remarkably, the African Consensus and Position reflects deep resolve by Africans to present a common and informed voice in reforming aid delivery from the Continent's own development vision and priorities. AU Member States, Parliaments, regional institutions particularly RECs, civil society organizations including women and youth groups, business and academia as well as partner institutions contributed decisively to the Continental Consensus. To this effect, NPCA issued joint statements on Development Effectiveness with UNAIDS and the Fiji-based Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) Secretariat.
94. **Regional Consultation on Development Effectiveness:** The African DE agenda resulted from the mobilization of key actors through the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Africa Regional Meetings convened in March 2010 (Pretoria); November 2010 (Tunis) and September 2011 (Addis Ababa), respectively. These consultations co-organized by NPCA with the AUC, AU Member-States, UNDP, UNECA, AfDB, UN Women, Trust Africa and ACBF consolidated the inclusive nature on designing the common continental position. The focus was on the thematic inter-connections between South-South and Trilateral Cooperation and Aid Effectiveness (as means to finance development) with the driving force of CD. Overall, African country representation increased from 30 countries in Pretoria, to about 40 in Tunis and 46 countries in Addis Ababa, reflecting the strong will within the broad cross section of the African society. These consultations were augmented by engagements that added value to the evolving African Position, relating to the Core Africa Working Group of November 2009; Official launch of APDev in collaboration with AUC and UNECA in March 2011; Case Study Review Sessions of July 2011 in Johannesburg and the August 2011 Multi-Agency Technical Task Team in Midrand, South Africa.
95. In particular, the Pretoria consultation laid the foundation for Africa's new DE approach with the call for the establishment of a country-led regional coordinating platform under AU custodianship, and the need to build strong evidence base on SSC and CD in Africa with a key role for research and academic actors. In Tunis, Africa advanced DE by incorporating a strong regional dimension, the central role of the private sector and innovative financing mechanisms as exit strategy in aid dependency. In Addis Ababa, the African Consensus for HLF4 was issued signifying Africa's bold and unified stand on DE based on a new global partnership. Additionally, the Francophone

countries, and OECD/DAC Caucus of Developing Countries with the related Partner Country Position, Women groups as well as the AU/ECA Conference of Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, all inputted into the African Position.

b) Africa's effective participation at the Aid Effectiveness HLF

96. From this standpoint, AUC and NPCA championed Africa's DE agenda into the Busan outcomes through various fronts of HLF-4 main and side events. Governments of Rwanda and Mali served as AU-approved Sherpa countries in the OECD/DAC Negotiating Team under the coordination and facilitation of the AUC and NPCA. An African Preparatory Heads of Delegation briefing attended by African Ministers and delegates was co-chaired by Burundi Vice-President and NPCA CEO to strategize on key priority issues. At the main plenary and thematic session, Africa through AU-NEPAD underscored the essence of: Ownership and Accountability; CD and Knowledge Exchange; Intra-African South-South partnerships and Triangular Cooperation as well as inclusive post-Busan governance architecture at the plenary thematic and building block sessions, with the NPCA CEO and AU Commissioner serving as lead panellists. Africa showcased how best to make reform happen in Africa through focus on thematic priorities and the continued support for the Mutual Review of Development Effectiveness (MRDE).
97. Under APDev, NPCA and AUC organized two events, namely: '*Development Effectiveness: An African reality*', with UNDP and UNECA; and '*Localizing the Global Agenda on Development Effectiveness: Regional dimensions in strengthening Mutual Accountability*', with Pacific Islands Forum. Ministers from Togo, Rwanda, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Kenya, South Sudan, Somalia, and Heads of UNAIDS, ACBF and COMESA, participated at the events. Further, NPCA showcased African case studies focusing on 'SSC and CD' at the Knowledge and Innovation Space through e-posters and a mini-debate on APDev in supporting evidence-based knowledge and innovation.
98. Notably, Africa was represented at the highest political level with H.E. President Paul Kagame of Rwanda and H.E. Prime Minister Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia, who respectively addressed the official opening and Heads of delegation on the Continent's Position. A strong coordinated African voice to guarantee that the HLF-4 outcomes reflect the position on Aid reforms from the DE perspective was ensured. Africa had essential representative voices at the HLF 4, with the AUC Commissioner of Economic Affairs reiterating the African Consensus, particularly the Continent's readiness to contribute to framing the Busan Partnership at the Official Closing Session.

c) Evidence Building on Development Effectiveness Best Practices - African Cases

99. In line with AU vision of positioning knowledge as capacity for action under the umbrella of the CDSF, NPCA, through APDev, and in collaboration with the UNDP, UNECA and Global Task Team on South-South Cooperation (TT-SSC) coordinated systematic knowledge exchanges and mutual learning on DE. Accordingly, NEPAD Agency produced 7 evidence-based African case studies as part of evidence and knowledge building initiative on SSC and its interface with CD in Africa and showcased this in Busan. The cases captured the increasing realization of the need for commendable practices and map ongoing SS exchanges on the Continent focusing on both intra-Africa and cross-regional dimensions for national and regional development. At the core of the SSC agenda is CD, which Africa has identified as central to achieving effective development.
100. This strategic investment in evidence gathering brings to light the CDSF cornerstone to develop and use knowledge-based and innovation driven policy and decision-making processes for effective development and learning. Specifically, the African case studies cover: a) India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA) Trilateral Cooperation; b) African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM); c) Support Project for Social Security-Niger; d) Regional Capacity Building (RCB) Programme with post-conflict countries; e) Unlocking African Potential through Skills Exchange - Nigeria's Technical Aid Corps (TAC); f) Bilateral Cooperation for Sustainable Development - Aquatic Weed

Control between Egypt and Uganda; g) Project and Mobilizing African expertise for peace and reconstruction in South Sudan. These cases generated elements to strengthen the African voice in the financing for development agenda. NPCA drew key messages for the African Consensus presented at HLF-4, in addition to utilizing the case studies experience to shaping Africa's policy and practice on DE.

d) Solidifying Africa's Post-Busan Agenda for Effective Development

101. For the first time, Africa presented a Common Position on Development Effectiveness at HLF 4 in Busan based on its own context, needs and priorities in negotiating a new global partnership on development cooperation. Busan offered a strategic and historic opportunity for Africa to share perspectives on the necessary policy shift towards situating aid in the broader context of development and the key outcome document – the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation symbolizes the historic opening on a new international order. The African road to Busan demonstrates the effective coordination and coherence where the AUC and NEPAD Agency have worked in a synergistic manner, as well as the potential power of AU and its institutions in ensuring consolidated African voice towards addressing global imbalances.

102. Overall, Busan HLF-4 provided African countries, AUC and NEPAD with the opportunity to engage global policy makers and stakeholders on the NEPAD agenda and its capacity development work. As way forward, with the adoption of the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation as a major outcome, NPCA in close coordination with AUC, will continue to lead the operationalization of the partnership to ensure its relevance to Africa's inclusive growth and development agenda.

103. Achievements recorded at HLF4 by Africa include the fact that the Continent was able to speak on its own behalf and directly influenced the outcomes as clearly reflected by the incorporation of the inclusive growth agenda within overall context of DE; Strengthening of country systems as part of overall CD; and SCC, as well as the principles of an inclusive global architecture. In effect, the African Position served as the negotiating frame containing the Continent's priorities with our high level political leaders reinforcing the position. Equally, overwhelming support was displayed by AU Member States and regional constituencies recognizing role of NEPAD in ensuring strong commitment towards reaching consensus. This culminated in Africa's major stakeholders including RECs and partners politically supporting this process with strong emphasis on the regional implications of aid and development. Emphasis on CD as the core driver of this DE agenda was underscored, with development partners and private foundations pledging to continue to work with the NEPAD CD Programme in strengthening this important agenda through the Busan Building Blocks, especially on effective policies and institutions; and South-South and Trilateral Cooperation.

e) CD Expert Pool and "State of Capacity Development in Africa Report"

104. Within the context of APDev and towards CDSF implementation, the NEPAD Agency is coordinating the production and dissemination of the State of Capacity Development in Africa Report (Africa-CDR) on an annual basis, in partnership with UNDP. To firm up preparation for the CD Report, NPCA and UNDP (Regional Service Centre for Eastern & Southern Africa) convened the **CD Expert Pool Knowledge Exchange and Orientation Event** in July 2011 in Nairobi, Kenya. This event brought together African CD experts to nurture as first effort, in developing an Africa-wide CD Expert Pool for use in country and regional level interventions focusing on CD assessment and diagnostic, change readiness assessment, CD learning and results. The expert pool will also concurrently feed into the Africa-CD Report, which will serve as the flagship knowledge resource on capacity development and is premised on the CDSF fifth cornerstone. The Pool of CD Experts shared innovative approaches and information on new perspectives, thereby serving as an authoritative AU policy-practice knowledge resource. This Pool will

eventually provide the Continent with a means of measuring progress registered in the pursuit for CD as key component of actualizing effective development. The initial CD Report is scheduled for publication in the last quarter of 2012, in cooperation with development partners.

f) Implementation of AU-UN Ten Year Capacity Building Programme (TYCBP)

105. In support of implementing the AU/UN Ten Year Capacity Building Programme (TYCBP), NPCA partnered the AUC, UNECA, UNDP and other UN Agencies through its CD Programme's participation at the 12th Meeting of Africa-Regional Coordination Mechanism (RCM). Hosted by UNECA from 21-22 November, 2011 in Addis Ababa, NPCA advanced UN system-wide support to the AU and its NEPAD Programme under the authority of UN Deputy Secretary General. With its theme: 'AU-UN Ten Year Capacity Building Programme', NPCA through the RCM-Africa engaged UN partners on contributions towards CDSF support and initiatives such as APDev. The 12th RCM recommended strengthening coordination and coherence in the delivery of UN system capacity building support to the AUC, NPCA and RECs.
106. Key recommendations emerged on the use of the CDSF, with RCM as a potential mechanism to promote the mainstreaming of the CDSF in UN system activities. The UN system also reinforced the need to integrate the CDSF as a common reference on CD work in Africa which should inform the UN Ten Year Capacity Building Work Programme covering the AUC, NEPAD and RECs. UNECA will be undertaking the CD assessment of NPCA under TYCBP auspices in the first quarter of 2012, following the presentation of the assessment outcomes of the AUC at the RCM. It was also emphasized that the RCM would serve as a mechanism to mobilize support for the implementation of Africa's CD and DE post-Busan agenda. Overall, there was consensus on the need for regional agencies such as the ACBF to work in alignment with the CDSF, with acknowledgment of APDev as an important mutual learning CD platform, especially in monitoring development outcomes in Africa.

g) Outlook for NEPAD CD Programme in 2012

107. In 2012, NPCA will strengthen CDSF implementation through the deepened and broader engagement on Africa's beyond aid agenda and the full operationalization of the APDev as the physical and virtual multi-stakeholder platform for mobilizing policy makers and practitioners should facilitate improved development results under the AU umbrella. In this regard, the APDev portal: www.africa-platform.org with current registered membership of over 700 has recorded remarkable success and is poised to consolidate its knowledge repository and Community of Practice role in the Continent. The APDev Unit will be fully functional in the course of 2012 through support of partners including UNDP and World Bank Institute (WBI). Also, APDev's French version will be going live, following the kick-off with a strong Francophone engagement slated for January 2012 when 13 African Francophone countries will claim national spaces on APDev through appropriate National Ministries towards developing Country CD Facilities.
108. Other key programmatic activities planned by NPCA CD Programme in association with partner institutions will cover the implementation of the AU CD Support Programme for RECs which are billed to serve as the primary mechanism for SSC in Africa, with special attention to finalizing the engagement with ECOWAS and COMESA and extension to EAC and IGAD; and the Production of the Africa CD Report.

NPCA Gender Programme – NEPAD/Spanish Fund

109. Following NPCA establishment, the responsibility of NPCA Gender Programme has expanded to fulfill the mandate of the NEPAD Agency in the area of gender mainstreaming, women's empowerment and gender equality. The NEPAD/Spanish Fund for African Women Empowerment is the flagship activity of the Gender Programme, and was established in 2007 after NEPAD signed an MOU with the Government of the Kingdom of Spain. The setup of the Fund emanates

from the fundamental understanding that gender concerns and women's empowerment objectives must form an integral part of the development agenda if stakeholders are to make significant strides towards equitable and sustainable economic development. NPCA works closely with the AECID (Spanish Agency for International Cooperation) with the Fund hosted by the Agency in Midrand, South Africa.

110. During the second half of 2011, the main activities of the Fund consisted of the provision of technical support, monitoring and evaluation, and follow up on ongoing projects from the first call for proposals, as well as support for closing up of projects that have completed their implementation. A second call for proposals was launched in April 2011 with the proposals closed on 29 May, 2011. To increase efficiency and timely delivery, the NEPAD/Spanish Fund set out clear procedures and processes to ensure transparency, fairness and accountability in selecting beneficiaries and projects. A grant management system was developed to assist with the appraisal process as well as M&E, daily follow up and technical support provision to the Fund applicants. In total, 657 proposals were received from countries grouped in three language areas as follows: Anglophone - 295 proposals, Francophone - 306 proposals and Lusophone - 54. In addition, 28 regional proposals covering more than one country with 12 proposals were received from AU Member States, which were given top priority in the first screening.
111. Specific parameters were set to support and guide the selection process. After a first screening to assess compliance with the eligibility criteria, suitable proposals were recommended for technical and financial appraisals. These were conducted by the Fund Technical Management Team (TMT), which followed the guidelines developed for this purpose. The Fund team received with support from an independent consultancy firm hired to ensure quality control and the appraisal process was completed successfully in December 2011. A total of 145 proposals scaled the first screening, and were submitted for a rigorous technical and financial assessment. 33 proposals were recommended for funding, with 11 for Anglophone countries, 10 for Francophone and 4 for Lusophone countries and 8 proposals recommended under the regional (multi-country) coverage. In total, 19 countries are recommended for funding on specific country projects. A total of 28 countries were identified and selected as priority countries for the NEPAD/Spanish Fund. Out of these, 21 countries are covered by both individual country level and regional proposals recommended for funding. Project proposals recommended for funding are covered by the following RECs CEN-SAD, ECOWAS, EAC, ECCAS, IGAD and SADC.
112. These projects were selected in a balanced manner to cover the 3 priority sectors identified for the second call for proposals, with economic empowerment accounting for 60% of the funding available and civil society strengthening and institutional strengthening, both accounting for 20% each. It was noted that the Institutional Strengthening focus had received fewer proposals, followed by civil society strengthening, which impacted in the distribution of the set percentage for each sector. To ensure a balanced distribution of the Fund, the main parameters for selection used to appraise the proposals; technical and financial strengths; type of organization/institution of applicant, REC; Sector and Sub-sector covered by the proposal; Linguistic area - Anglo, Franco and Lusophone. The NEPAD/Spanish Fund Steering Committee did not hold in the last quarter of 2011 as planned due to unforeseen reasons and is now expected to take place in early 2012. The Fund Steering Committee will examine the recommended proposals for approved funding of projects. In fact, the NPCA Gender Programme achieved one of the main activities in its 2011 work-plan which is to launch and appraise the call for proposals for the NEPAD/Spanish Fund.
113. Additionally, progress has been recorded towards the implementation of The BIAWE (Business Incubator for African Women Entrepreneur) project in COMESA and ECOWAS. The request for disbursement was submitted by COMESA Secretariat following the Lusaka working session that led to the validation of the first phase of the implementation plan. Disbursement is being processed and should be finalized shortly. As for ECOWAS, the MoU is being concluded through legal vetting following the successful technical meeting held in Midrand in December 2011 and the adoption of the implementation plan which will be submitted to the Steering Committee for

validation upon which disbursement will be made. NPCA gender programme in partnership with CAADP supported the work of the Commission for Rural Development and of the PAP. That led to the adoption of a resolution to be presented to the AU Summit for adoption.

114. The NPCA Gender Programme and its NEPAD/Spanish Fund flagship programme are aligned to 8 out of 10 themes of the African Women Decade. Presently, NPCA took the decision to allocate some funds dedicated to the institutional support to contributing to the 2011 theme on maternal health and mortality. Hence, the NPCA Gender Programme is now fully aligned to the 10 themes of the African Women Decade thereby contributing to the attainment of the AU gender objectives.

NEPAD e-Africa Programme (Information and Communications Technology – ICT)

115. The e-Africa Programme is the ICT Task Team of the NPCA and is structured around 4 pillars namely: ICT Broadband Infrastructure; e-Skills and Capacity Development; e-Applications and Services; and Cross-cutting Themes: Governance and Partnerships. The NEPAD ICT Broadband Infrastructure Programme aims to ensure that every Africa country is connected to its neighbours through broadband fibre optic links, and that in turn, Africa is linked to the rest of the world by broadband submarine cables. The broadband infrastructure programme is guided by the non-discriminatory open-access principles of the Kigali Protocol.
116. For the review period, e-Africa Programme conducted in-country stakeholder workshops in Niamey, Niger, and Juba, South Sudan on the NEPAD ICT Broadband Infrastructure Programme. The Programme focused on the review and finalization of PIDA studies and identified the transposition of the key provisions of the Kigali Protocol into national laws. A country-by-country review of broadband links in West and Central Africa was conducted in preparation for commissioning feasibility studies for cross-border networks in the two regions. NPCA also engaged the EU-funded ITU-executed Project of the Harmonization of ICT Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa (HIPSSA), and the Pan-African e-Network through their steering committees.
117. The **NEPAD e-Schools Initiative** aims to equip African youths with e-skills that will enable meaningfully participation in the information society and knowledge economy. Subsequent to completion of the Demo Project, a review and re-design of the initiative is underway, purposed at developing implementation plans for wider-scale rollout across Africa, building on the work and outcomes of the Demo Project. On the **e-Applications and Services**, the e-Africa Programme is collaborating with private sector groups in the development of an African Payment Gateway aimed at facilitating electronic payments targeting SMEs. Likewise, the **Community Informatics Network Project** was formally introduced to stakeholders at the ICT for Rural Development Conference in Johannesburg in November 2011. The project is intended to establish a multi-sectoral framework for linking all stakeholders working with ICTs for development in grassroots communities in Africa. Focus in the initial phase of the project will be on a Community Informatics approach to agriculture and rural development. The first phase is currently underway and includes a feasibility study to determine the scope and operational modalities of the Network. The feasibility study is expected to be completed in mid 2012.
118. The inaugural **Southern Africa Internet Governance Forum** was held in Johannesburg in September 2011. It was agreed that the Forum will be held annually and will provide a platform for the SADC region to coordinate activities in Internet Governance. In addition, the e-Africa Programme collaborated with the Information Society Division of the AUC, and with ICT experts from RECs, ICT Specialized Agencies of the AU, UNECA, and ITU in designing a framework for harmonizing and coordinating regional and continental ICT programmes and projects.

PART TWO: Institutional broad service lines

Strategy and Knowledge Management (KM)

119. The NPCA Directorate of Strategy and KM focuses on four (4) pillars namely: i) Planning; ii) Monitoring and Evaluation; iii) Quality Assurance and Risk Management; and iv) Knowledge Management. For the period in question the Directorate focused on building partnerships, resource mobilization and operationalizing key elements of its programmes in order to obviate the challenges of lack of financial and human resources for the Directorate to perform its responsibilities. The Directorate has set out a 5 year strategic plan that aims to establish NPCA's strategic capabilities as a think tank. In this regard, the Directorate has focused on certain projects that are most likely to attract funding in foster the implementation of its plan.
120. **Harmonization of Programmes with the AUC:** NPCA worked with AUC Directorate of Strategy, Planning, Policy Monitoring, Evaluation and Resource Mobilization to develop a framework of harmonizing plans and programmes for the AUC and NEPAD Agency. The framework will guide the process of harmonizing the planning and budgeting processes of the two institutions within the AU planning cycle framework.

a) Planning and M&E

121. **Review of NEPAD Implementation:** NPCA in partnership with the UNDP, ECA and ADB agreed on a concept note for reviewing the implementation of NEPAD since inception. Terms of reference for the consultants were developed, and the process of mobilizing funds for implementing the project is ongoing. NPCA maintains the leadership and ownership of the project. On **M&E**, a planning, monitoring and evaluation task team was established at NPCA to develop appropriate systems, mechanisms and tools for M&E. Accordingly, the team developed a draft planning and monitoring policy which will be adopted in January 2012.

b) Quality Assurance and Risk Management

122. Increasingly, the vital role of technical regulations in enhancing trade is being appreciated; the demands from RECs for more active involvement of Pan-African quality infrastructure (PAQI) pillars in strengthening regional integration and promoting trade attests to this. In a bid to promote trade among COMESA, EAC and SADC, and to remove technical barriers to trade, the three (3) RECs, recognizing the value of the the proposed PAQI and its pillars, have fully involved the pillars in the excercise of harmonizing quality infrastructure activities. This is also in line with processes leading to the EAC-COMESA-SADC tripartite, an arrangement that urgently calls for harmonization of standards. The design of the architechture for the proposed PAQI is nearing completion. The major pillars responsible for Standards development and harmonization, Metrology (Scientific, Industrial and Legal) and Accreditation, are now in place. What remains to be done is to secure more funding for the pillars, strengthening their coordinaning secreterariats, and establishing a structure for the harmonization of technical regulations.
123. At the general assembly of the Intra-African Metrology System held in July, 2011, the need for increased involvement of the RECs quality infrastructure set-ups was noted. Furthermore, the assembly echoed the need to raise awareness on metrology and made a call for increased support to the development of metrology at national level. Furthermore, it called upon AU to recognize the proposed Pan-African Quality Infrastructure (PAQI) platform.
124. The African Electrotechnical Standardization Commission (AFSEC) is responsible for the development and harmonization of electrotechnical standards within the PAQI framework. Currently, AFSEC is implementing a project that aims to harmonize standards needed by the regional energy pools when adresing electrical grid-interconnectivity of the different energy systems on the continent. A key delivery mechanism of the project is the functioning of technical committees to manage the process. The NEPAD Agency Quality Infrastructure section worked with AFSEC to develop guidelines on how to constitute and manage the technical committees.

The African Accreditation Cooperation (AFRAC), one of the pillars of the proposed PAQI platform, is responsible for building competence, confidence and credibility into the PAQI architecture. At the AFRAC General Assembly held in October, technical committees were formed and members appointed.

c) Knowledge Management

125. A **Knowledge Management Needs Audit** for NPCA was conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council of South Africa. The audit purposed to support staff to understand the current state and practices of knowledge management across the organization. This findings and recommendations of the audit are being used to guide the process of concretizing the principles of the internal Knowledge Management Framework. Similarly, a Rapid Assessment of all the Systems and Tools supporting knowledge management within NPCA was concluded with the support of UNDP. This process provided revelations on the complexity of current programme based systems ranging from databases, document storage, websites and on-line communities of practice. The mapping and analysis of these results will be used to promote synergies and coordination among the programme-based systems, and as well inform the architecture for both manual and IT systems in the future.
126. Preliminary tools for knowledge exchange, such as Brown Bag Sessions have been introduced, with an emphasis to showcase innovative products and methodologies from various programmes. An inter-directorate team of staff will provide oversight and direction for the topics and related publications to emerge from the Brown Bag series.

Policy Alignment and Programme Development

a) Partnerships for Implementing Food and Nutrition Security

127. Implementation of the MoU signed between the NEPAD Agency and the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) in January 2011 commenced during the review period. Implementation is geared at advancing the food and nutrition agenda on the African continent. NEPAD has continued its collaborative advocacy with GAIN in planning, advocacy and setting up of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) as part of the transition team. The SUN framework is designed to help nations whose people are at risk of under-nutrition. To-date, 19 countries have joined the SUN Movement, 13 of which are from Africa including Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. NPCA coordinated with the SUN country teams to start their scale up, 1000 Days, and UN REACH activities. A Score Card (Africa comprehensive food and nutrition security status report) and a “Blue Print” to enhance knowledge and information base on nutrition is being developed under the partnership. The score card will enhance advocacy to spur and fast track actions to improve nutrition in Africa.
128. **Africa Food and Nutrition Day:** The Africa Food and Nutrition Security Day was created with the objective of ensuring that information and knowledge about national, regional and continental food and nutrition security is transmitted and communicated to all the different levels of consumers – policy, programme implementers and all the vulnerable households. The 2011 Africa Food and Nutrition Security Day was commemorated under the theme “Investing in Intra-African Trade for Food and Nutrition Security” (AFNSD) on October 30th, 2011 in Addis, Ababa Ethiopia with great success and attended by high level dignitaries including the AU Chair person His Excellency Mr. Jean Ping. At country level, the NEPAD Agency supported commemorations of the AFNSD in South Africa. Other countries that commemorated the AFNSD included Malawi and Uganda.

b) Mainstreaming Nutrition into National Agriculture and Country Investment Plans

129. In the period under review, the NPCA in collaboration with Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), West Africa Health Organization (*WAHO*), Comite Permanent Inter-Etat de Lutte Contre la Secheresse dans le Sahel (*CILSS*) and Development Partners held a consultative meeting on nutrition for the ECOWAS region. The meeting brought together representatives from all the 15 member states of ECOWAS including Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Cote d'Ivoire and Guinea Bissau. In addition, Chad and Mauritania also participated in the meeting. Through this consultative process, countries developed country nutrition papers and action plans aimed at strengthening coordination and alignment among ongoing and new nutrition programs with current or planned agriculture programs. The countries also drew up plans for mainstreaming nutrition into agriculture investment plans. NPCA will continue to organize and facilitate technical support to countries to promote integration and implementation of nutrition objectives within their respective National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans.
130. **Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF):** The programme aims to link school feeding programmes to locally sourced products thereby benefiting both local school children and smallholder farmers. Through the programme school feeding case studies have been initiated to get an understanding of the school feeding systems, document good practices to share, and identify gaps and challenges to address. The review of school feeding programme in Botswana, one of the three selected countries conducting the study in Southern African, was completed. Under the auspices of the Government of Botswana, with support from PCD and NPCA, the case study findings were presented and discussions held on how the school feeding programme can be strengthened, particularly with respect to linking local farmers to the school feeding market, development of policy, tools and guidelines, accountability, the quality of school menus and monitoring and evaluation. Namibia and South Africa are yet to complete their case studies.

c) African Fertilizer and Agribusiness Partnership

131. The African Fertilizer and Agribusiness Partnership (AFAP) is a collaborative initiative among AGRA, the AfDB, IFDC, NEPAD, USAID, and a range of local specialized agencies, with the support of the African Union Commission. AFAP aims to establish more competitive and sustainable fertilizer markets that will provide small-holder farmers in Africa with the incentive, initiative and capability to source and use fertilizer to improve crop production and food security. Significant progress has been made in preparation for implementation of the initiative; AGRA has committed \$25 million to AFAP for the first 3 years and additional funds have been pledged by other donors; and the Board of AGRA has appointed a President/CEO of AFAP and authorized the establishment of AFAP's headquarters in South Africa. Implementation is scheduled to commence in 2012.
132. **NEPAD Multi-country Fertilizer Subsidy Study:** A study of fertilizer subsidy programs in 8 African countries including Burkina Faso, Senegal, Nigeria, Ghana, Tanzania, Rwanda, Zambia and Malawi was completed. The study, conducted as a partnership of NEPAD, FAO and IFDC, purposed to identify major issues that affect fertilizer subsidy programmes as a basis for recommending improvements in programme design, management and implementation. The findings of the study will be disseminated in the first quarter of 2012.
133. **Implementation of the Abuja Declaration on Fertilizers for an African Green Revolution:** The seventh report on progress in the implementation of the Abuja Declaration on Fertilizers by member states and RECs which covers the period January 2010 to December 2010 was released in June 2011. The report updates AU member states and partners on progress in terms of the key resolutions of the Abuja Declaration: fertilizer use per hectare, development of agro-dealer networks, harmonization of legislative and trade policy, fertilizer subsidies, regional procurement, fertilizer production, access to complementary agricultural inputs, and the establishment of the fertilizer financing mechanism at the AfDB. Some of the key revelations of the report are highlighted below:

Box: Country level progress in the implementation of the Abuja Declaration on Fertilizer:

Good to satisfactory progress has been made on the following resolutions: development of capacity for quality control; development of agro-dealer networks; reducing distance traveled to purchase fertilizers; increasing the proportion of farmers using chemical fertilizers; increasing market size; introducing targeted subsidies; introducing national financial facilities to reduce the risk of lending to importers and agro-dealers; establishment of regional fertilizer procurement initiatives;

Progress on the following resolutions is unsatisfactory to poor: establishment of a formal policy and regulatory framework to govern the fertilizer market; elimination of tariffs and taxes; reducing retail prices to improve affordability; establishment of an Africa Fertilizer Financing

d) Young Scientists Initiative on Climate Change and Indigenous Knowledge Systems

134. Pursuant to the decision of the 17th Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly to “accelerate youth empowerment for sustainable development”, and the African Youth Charter, the Young Scientists Initiative on Climate Change and Indigenous Knowledge Systems (CCIKS) programme engages the youth in embracing scientific technology development and indigenous knowledge to address climate change challenges. The CCIKS, which was launched in August 2011, has established a platform for engaging the youth and facilitating partnership and dialogue on climate change, indigenous knowledge systems (IKS) and science and technology.
135. An international Conference for Young Scientists was organized in August 2011 and brought together young scientists from all over Africa. The Conference enabled sharing of experiences and discussions on the role of IKS and S&T in climate change adaptation and mitigation. It also facilitated the creation of a youth champion cadre on STI and IKS. Furthermore, the youth now network and dialogue through the CCIKS Facebook page: <http://www.facebook.com /AYSICCIK> - a page that has formed a point of discussion on issues of climate change and IKS prior to and during COP 17. Following the launch of the initiative, a roundtable and exhibition on Young Scientists and Youth Initiatives on Climate Change and IKS was convened as a COP17/CMP7 side event through the IKS centre of Excellence at the North West University and The Department of Science and Technology of South Africa.
136. Based on the recommendations of the August Conference on Young Scientist, a draft policy framework on youth, IKS and Climate Change was developed which will guide the implementation of CCIKS. Additionally, a concept note for a programme on engaging the youth in applying Science and Technology, and IKS in biodiversity conservation has been developed in collaboration with ABCIC.

e) NPCA Nurses and Midwives Education Programme

137. The NPCA Nurses and Midwives Education Programme aims to upgrade education qualifications of nurses and midwives, currently with a geographical focus on three pilot countries namely Gabon, Chad and Congo Republic in the ECCAS region. The programme works with a consortium of six (6) universities to develop and run an undergraduate and a Masters Degree programme in Nursing and Midwifery. In preparation for implementation of the programme, consultations with a range of stakeholders in the Republic of Congo and the Republic of Chad were held aimed at generating initial information required for elaborating implementation modalities of the Project. Furthermore, the curriculum for Nursing and Midwifery Education for Gabon was finalized, and a draft MOU between NPCA and the government of the Republic of Gabon on the implementation of the programme is being development.

Partnerships, Resource Mobilization and Communications

138. The NPCA core mandate to initiate new and strengthen existing partnerships; facilitate the coordination of partnerships and drive the communications and advocacy strategy of the NEPAD Programme was strengthened in the second half of 2011. The activities, combined, are intended to generate technical and financial resources for enhanced capacity for NEPAD Agency that will position it to deliver quality programmes and projects aimed at promoting regional integration and advancing Africa's development.

a) Conclusion of the 17th Africa Partnership Forum (APF), Addis Ababa

139. NPCA continues to mobilize partners in support of the NEPAD agenda through the Africa Partnership Forum (APF) which held its 17th meeting in Addis Ababa on 16 November 2011. The Forum was organized in conjunction with AUC, UNECA and the OECD-Support Unit. As a high level policy dialogue forum to catalyze actions on African and G8/OECD partnerships, the APF engaged on the theme: '*Africa's Economic Growth with focus on Private Sector Development, Infrastructure and Investment*'. The critical factors of: Regulatory framework and competitiveness; Responsible and value added investment in Africa, were examined along with the pivotal role of the private sector in accelerating reform to spur Infrastructure Investments.

140. In particular, the key outcomes of the Addis Ababa 17th APF include:

- Reiteration of inclusive and shared growth as the lead solution to overcoming poverty within Africa's positive growth trajectory and the Continent's resilience in the face of worsening global financial and economic crisis including the Eurozone;
- Central importance of infrastructure to Africa's development with partners urged to scale up support for African efforts in private sector reforms, infrastructure development through PIDA and the Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICl);
- Pivotal role of the private sector especially the African domestic businesses in taking forward economic governance reforms undertaken by many African countries to support responsible and value added investments as well as job creation; and
- Regional integration as entry point for the Continent's growth agenda from infrastructure and market access perspectives.

141. The 17th APF was preceded by a Consultative meeting of the NEPAD Steering Committee, which agreed on the joint African position for the thematic issues. The AU Commission and NEPAD Agency also co-organized the Business Roundtable of African Private Sector representatives and the outcomes fed into the deliberations of the Forum. The G8/AU-NEPAD dialogue among Personal Representatives also took place prior to the Forum with G8 priorities for Africa in 2012 and the proposed themes for mutual accountability reports by 2013.

142. **The APF Business Roundtable** reviewed five key themes relating to: a) Improving Africa's business climate; b) Accelerating Africa's infrastructure development; c) Developing capacity for Africa's private sector; d) Infrastructure and regional integration, and e) Infrastructure finance and investment. The Roundtable noted that while the African business climate has improved in some countries and this is laudable that African countries are among the world's top reformers. However, adequate reforms had not happened in many cases. With nearly \$50 billion being expended annually on infrastructure in Africa, the Roundtable called for more action to foster joint ventures that enable indigenous engineering and infrastructure value chain companies to participate and benefit in infrastructure projects. It emphasized the need to mobilize domestic capital given the global financial and economic crisis affecting traditional development partners and investors. While "regional" infrastructure projects are needed, given their inherent complexity, the Roundtable called for break-down of these projects into smaller, more practical, phased and implementable sized projects that can be pursued at national levels with the intention that once each component is completed they will serve to support regional integration, infrastructure connectivity and harmonization.

143. Importantly, the Roundtable urged the APF to develop a horizontal and inclusive apex organized business body for increased dialogue - particularly at the regional level and continentally. Such a private sector organ would be vertical, technically oriented to foster greater regional and continent wide knowledge sharing and improve the ability to be a resource to African policy makers and an advocate for reform where necessary. The NEPAD Business Group - West Africa and ECOWAS Business Council as new policy and private sector advocacy organs were highlighted as models including the ECOWAS Songhai Agricultural Entrepreneurship Centre of Excellence in Benin which focuses on regional youth skills development in agribusiness in West Africa and could be replicated for infrastructure skills development

b) NPCA Resource Mobilization

144. The Agency undertook an exercise of **mapping NPCA existing partnerships and MoUs**. The findings of the mapping exercise form a key reference in the development of the strategy and attendant tools for guiding partnership growth and relations management. The final draft of the partnerships and resource mobilization strategy is in advanced stages. A key recommendation in the draft Strategy is the establishment of a fund at NPCA, with proceeds invested to generate more resources to ensure long term sustainability of NPCA operations and programmes. The strategy, once completed, will be used to mobilize partners and resources (private and public sector) around the NEPAD Agenda. The draft strategy also recommends the establishment or strengthening of consultative platforms for engagement with Member States, development partners and the private sector within Africa and globally.

c) 10th NEPAD Anniversary - NEPAD Week at 66th UN General Assembly

145. As part of the commemoration of the 10th anniversary of NEPAD, the Agency co-organized the NEPAD Week at the 66th UN General Assembly in New York from 6-11 October 2011 in conjunction with in collaboration with the UN-OSAA, UNECA, APRM, UN Department of Public Information (UN-DPI), AU Permanent Observer Mission to the UN, and Columbia University.
146. Main activities of the NEPAD Week included the Special Briefing to the African Group of Ambassadors and Permanent Representatives to the UN on “Advancing NEPAD Implementation over a decade of opportunities”; Launch of the 2011 MDGs Africa Report; High-Level Panel Discussion on “*NEPAD and the MDGs: Progress, Challenges and the Way Forward*”; Briefing to UN Inter-Agency/Departmental Task Force on African Affairs on “Strengthening the UN-NEPAD Partnership”; and Briefing to the UN member states on two reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of NEPAD and on the Causes of Conflict in Africa; on progress and forward looking approaches in NEPAD implementation; and improving governance in Africa through the Africa Peer Review Mechanism (APRM): progress and challenges.
147. The commemoration provided an opportunity for a deeper reflection at all levels on the decade of change/progress and how to move Africa’s development agenda forward to ensure that Africa claims the 21st century. The Week offered an opportunity to engage the global development community including the UN system in strengthening the partnerships for the implementation of NEPAD, achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and raise awareness on the NEPAD agenda and its achievements and remaining challenges among UN member states, private sector, civil society and academia.
148. Overall, the NEPAD Commemorative Week clearly displayed the:
- a. Strengthening global support for NEPAD in contextualizing the Continent’s transformation based on the main trends in Africa’s development landscape today;
 - b. NEPAD scorecard on progress and impact since 2001 is generally well-received and particularly in designing sector policy frameworks for the Continent, considering the threats, daunting challenges and Africa’s dire situation in the 1980s and 1990s;

- c. Sustaining the growing international buy-in and support for NEPAD vision and core principles by strengthening Africa-UN partnership including through existing regional vehicles such as UN Africa Regional Coordination Mechanism (RCM);
 - d. Mainstreaming good governance and accountability in Africa including through APRM as the off-shoot governance programme of NEPAD;
 - e. NEPAD as the strategic response by African leaders and strong foundation to attain MDGs, with focus on Africa's future in relation to where NEPAD stands today and true meaning of development by promoting inclusive growth, role of the developmental state, capacities for effective institutions; and inclusiveness aimed at job creation and sustainable energy access; and
 - f. Need to address Africa's development paradox through critical factors such as innovation, effective natural resources management, attention to demography and beyond aid approaches as well as finding regional solutions for challenges that cannot only be solved nationally and strengthening partnerships with emerging economies of the South.
149. A practical testimony to growing UN commitment and support for NEPAD implementation is the conclusion of the MoU between NPCA and UNDP which was signed by the NPCA CEO and UN Assistant-Secretary General for UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa (RBA) on 11 October 2011.

d) The African Youth as NEPAD Envoys

150. The NEPAD Agency recognises that Africa is, for the most part, a 'youthful' continent and that "young voices" are not adequately represented in a cross-section of development areas. In this regard, NPCA has made deliberate efforts to bring the youth on board as strategic partners in advocacy for NEPAD, as well as provide them with the tools to engage in a positive way in the processes of good governance. As a first step and part of the 10th NEPAD Anniversary commemoration, photo and essay competitions have been organized for African youth and women. The essay competition is themed: "Looking at ICT and Entrepreneurship in Agriculture and Rural Development through the Eyes of Young Women and Men". The official award show of the competitions winners will take place at the high-level NEPAD Colloquium in continuation of marking the anniversary in 2012. It is envisaged that the photos submitted will be put on display at a dedicated **NEPAD@10** photo exhibition during the Colloquium and Congress in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

NPCA engagement with AU Specialized Offices

151. In furtherance of the integration of NEPAD into the structures and processes of the AU, NPCA as the technical agency of the AU convened a 2 days retreat for the African Union specialized offices, in Midrand, South Africa from 8-9 December 2011. The brainstorming brought together all the AU specialized institutions to collectively design an integrated and coordinated method of engagement to ensure the effective implementation of AU priority programs and projects. The key outcomes of the retreat focused on programme harmonization by which NPCA will engage AU specialized offices in the implementation of its development programmes such as CAADP and ICT; and setup of a network of AU Specialized Offices, NPCA, AUC NEPAD Coordinating Unit and RECs. Participating AU specialized offices include SAFGRAD based in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso); STRC (Lagos, Nigeria) CAERT (Algiers, Algeria) ATU (Nairobi, Kenya) PAPU (Dar Es Salam, Tanzania); CELTHO (Niamey, Niger) and CPI (Yaoundé, Cameroon).

Communication and Advocacy

152. **NEPAD@10 Anniversary Events:** NPCA kicked off the 10th anniversary commemorations of NEPAD during the African Day on 24 May 2011 in South Africa. The overall purpose of the commemorations was to provide space for genuine reflection on progress in Africa's development. In preparation, coordination and planning for the events, exhibitions were held, various publicity materials produced, press briefings organized, a NEPAD@10 on AUC website developed, and web-casting undertaken, amongst others.
153. A documentary - "**The Transformation of a Continent**" was developed, reflecting Africa's achievements and highlighting the roles that NEPAD and its stakeholders have played in driving Africa's growth and development. The documentary, available in the four AU official languages, features NEPAD programmes and projects in countries such as Rwanda, Ghana, South Africa and Algeria, and lays emphasis on NEPAD successes and challenges. Through the AUC, the documentary will be made available to broadcasting corporations of all AU Member States. A new NEPAD Agency publication entitled '**NEPAD – A Continental Thrust**' was also produced. The book is intended to serve as a marketing tool to be used in mobilizing partners and resources around the NEPAD Agenda and in support of the NEPAD Agency.
154. **Advocacy:** Concerted and dedicated efforts have been made to secure buy-in and participation of key development actors on the continent, largely through advocacy campaigns in support of the various development initiatives on the continent. These campaigns, conducted with AU Organs and the RECs, will continue to be held during 2012 and will target to enhance the participation of the private sector in advancing the NEPAD agenda, strengthen the role of the media and the academia on the development platform, and promote the contribution of youth and women in catalyzing development processes, amongst others.
155. **Online Communications:** In the period under review, NPCA-online communications activities continued to grow. An increase of 7.86% has been registered in the number of visits on the NEPAD website. Furthermore, the number of users on the NEPAD website, and the number of followers and stakeholders on the NEPAD social media pages has also increased significantly. Other online-related initiatives have been undertaken, including: Ongoing review of the French and English versions of the NEPAD website; a weekly creation and dissemination of the NEPAD e-alerts, NEPAD Impact and Monitoring NEPAD e-bulletins; translation of the NEPAD website into French and launching the French website.
156. **Branding and Marketing:** The communications and branding strategy of NPCA was implemented in the period under review. The strategy aims to build the corporate identity and image of the NEPAD Agency as a brand associated with the delivery and facilitation of development at continental level. In the strategy a special focus is given to the positioning of NEPAD as an African owned and driven initiative. In addition, a database on key constituents, stakeholders and partners is being developed. The database contains a classification of partners in terms of previous and current sector-interest and level of support to the NEPAD Agency. The database and guidelines will be used to identify potential partners and to improve existing partnership and resource mobilization efforts.
157. **Opportunities:** NPCA has benefited from working with interns. While the interns have benefited from the opportunity of learning "the NEPAD Story", they have also provided necessary technical backstopping to in the design and implementation of development initiatives.

Financial Management

158. The financial assessments represent the activities of the NPCA for the period ending December of the Financial Year 2011. The reports include both Operations and Programmatic activities of the Agency. The Operations activities funded under the income received from the African Union for the period under review amount to US\$ 3,125,361 meanwhile the funds received amount to US\$3,125,729. During the same period an amount of US\$ 2,783,734 was paid towards the

payment of salary of the staff funded from the operations or NEPAD Core. The Operations activities funded under the income received from Member State Contributions during the period under review amount to US\$ 3,631,281, whereas the funds received amount to US\$ 4,480,725. The total expenditure for the NEPAD core budget is US\$6,756,642.

159. The active grants amount to \$46,067,427 to implement various projects on the 5 thematic areas of the Agency. This amount includes the funding balance brought forward as well as income received during the Financial Year 2011 which amount to \$29,256,054. The total Programmatic expenses for the period ending December 2011 amounts to US\$21,930,355 (including commitments for the period of the grant agreement) resulting in an excess of income of US\$7,325,699. The Programme execution rate as at the end of December 2011 is 74.96%. Most of the grants fund projects over different periods and therefore the execution rate cannot be measured against a financial year.

Administrative Services Management

160. NPCA Administrative services management comprises four key service areas, namely: i) Information Technology and communication services management; ii) Security Services management; iii) Transport and vehicle services; and iv) Facilities and Premises management. The Agency has continued to enhance its capacity in all these areas as part of the on-going NPCA-DBSA disengagement process. It is envisaged that much greater capacity would be realized if additional staff are recruited. During the review period, the Administrative Services Management Unit worked closely with the South African Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) to ensure that the new office premises are furnished and equipped with requisite IT infrastructure. This was in preparation for the relocation of NPCA offices that is due to take place within the first quarter of 2012.
161. After delinking from the DBSA IT network on 1 March 2011, NPCA set up its own IT network. With technical support from the AUC IT division, the Agency has satisfactorily maintained an IT network service, including internet and email services. The NPCA is working closely with the AUC Administrative services and IT Divisions to develop and implement all policies and relevant strategies through adoption or adaptation of the AUC policies and guidelines.

PART THREE: Challenges and Opportunities

162. With two (2) full years into the establishment of NPCA with clearly defined mandate as key outcomes of the integrating NEPAD into AU structures and processes, some challenges that have implications for the effective and efficient delivery of NEPAD remain at the institutional and programmatic levels, namely:
- a. Inadequate resources provided by African governments for NPCA to effectively function and implement its programmes and projects, thereby leading to heavy reliance on development partners. Presently, less than 30% of the NPCA budget is provided through the AU or from voluntary contributions by AU Member States;
 - b. Raising greater awareness and advocacy on NEPAD as the flagship development programme of the AU and programmatic activities of the Agency especially at national levels to promote ownership by African stakeholders;
 - c. Insufficient M&E and lessons learning processes as well as lack of standard operating procedures (SOPs) to advance NEPAD implementation thus contributing to delayed regional programmes/projects,
 - d. At the global level, the possible negative impact of the Euro-zone crisis as spillover effects of the worldwide economic and financial crisis on financing Africa's development;

- e. Finding the appropriate strategies for an enduring systematic process to strengthen coherence, coordination and consultation between AUC, NPCA and the RECs for strong programmatic synergy;
163. These challenges could provide opportunities for the NEPAD Agency to define and scale up sharper-focused innovative strategies for resource mobilization that will certainly ensure the status of NEPAD for another decade. To raise the level of operational effectiveness of NPCA through enhanced human and institutional capacity development, the Agency is focusing on results-based management that will link its programmatic interventions to concrete development outcomes in countries and regions. NPCA is working on improving its coordination and facilitation functions for increased coherence, mutual learning and operational quality based on well articulated Strategy and Business Planning. For instance, we are stepping up efforts to implement our think tank functions and enhance contribution by all sector programmes to knowledge management activities of the Agency so that NPCA emerges as a lead knowledge hub and institution.
164. The next decade provides a great opportunity to consolidate the major strides being made in Africa's transformation agenda, evident in steady positive average growth rate. Within NPCA, institutional development has been prioritized and is being actively pursued through collaboration with the AUC and key development partners. This will support capacity enhancement to build the Agency as an effective regional institution in the service of the AU family.

Conclusion and Outlook

165. **2011 as a whole, witnessed consistent efforts by the NPCA to improve on its results performance with emphasis on implementing regional and continental programmes and projects with potential sustainable development impact and outcomes. Major landmarks for the NEPAD process include the marking of the 10th anniversary in 2011; Technical support to South Sudan in strategic planning, infrastructure, agriculture investments and public sector capacity under the South Sudan Development Initiative (SSDI), in partnership with Kenya, UNECA and UNDP; Implementation efforts directed at the Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI); and NPCA's successful facilitation of Africa's common positions at global processes especially on Development Effectiveness and Climate Change under AU custodianship.**
166. **The outlook of NPCA performance for 2012 is brighter. The Agency is working relentlessly to strengthen partnerships and mobilize more resources for the effective implementation of NEPAD at the country, regional and multilateral levels. In particular, NPCA will renew and actively engagement dialogue with NEPAD National Offices and Focal Points. It is equally essential that AU Member States increase resource support for NEPAD. The Agency will strongly engage national governments to fast-track multi-country project implementation in 2012. This is achievable through improved programmes/projects portfolio management, performance monitoring and evaluation for greater operational effectiveness. In addition, NPCA intends to launch a vigorous resource mobilization drive for the implementation of its strategic medium term plan and to improve predictability of resources for programme execution. Significantly, the Agency will raise its institutional visibility using the KM and communications strategies as major platforms.**
167. **The Agency remains most appreciative for the leadership received from the Chairpersons of the AU, HSGOC and AU Commission, along with African Governments for the support in advancing NEPAD goals. NEPAD Steering Committee members and AU Commissioners have also spearheaded this committed support for the NEPAD agenda, with technical competencies provided by AUC and NPCA staff along with the support of partner institutions. Increased collaboration with the AUC has stimulated programme alignment**

and harmonization and will be critical to future successes. With the firm support of all stakeholders, the next decade will witness the full implementation of NEPAD.

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